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The Bombay Chronicle

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Will Socialists Carry Out Congress Programme?

Vallabhbhai Returns To The Charge

Why This Fetish Of Alluring Catchwords?

"Forward Policy" A Mere Tall Talk Says Sardar

WARDHA, Aug. 4.

The Socialist Party and the Congress programme was the theme of a talk Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gave to a gathering of Congress workers in the evening on Wednesday last at the Kashi Vidyapith. The Sardar spoke in Hindi.

FETISH OF CATCHWORDS

"I have no quarrel with socialism or Congress Socialist Party as such," he remarked, "but I cannot too strongly deprecate the habit of youth to make a fetish of alluring catchwords and theories mechanically adopted from their Western reading without regard to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the West. I am neither a scholar nor a theorist but I know enough of theories in general to be able to say that they are not foolproof. Some of the theories that are objects of so much controversy here are still under experiment in the West.

IN SERVICE OF FASCISM

The technique of socialism had under our very eyes been plagiarized and exploited in the service of Fascism. As a plain commonsense man, therefore, whilst keeping my eyes and ears open to all fresh developments and new ideas, I prefer to keep my judgment unfettered and examine every concrete step on its merits.

MY LOVE FOR MASSES

I yield to none in my love for masses. I am a peasant born and peasant bred, and I will not suffer any person to set limits to the amelioration of their condition till they are fully restored to their own. I want to go forward at double quick pace. But I am afraid the socalled "forward policy" of the Socialists is mere tall talk. Let the Socialists or for the matter of that, any party come forward with a really forward programme and demonstrate their capacity to enforce it here and now and they will command my services.

DISPARAGING THE CHARKHA.

Our young Socialist friends glibly disparage Charkha and talk of Tractors. But as a man of the people who has all his life lived in closest touch with the conditions in village life, I know that all talk of village reorganisation in India to-day through Tractor farming is mere moonshine. I know what reorganising of the peasants workers means. Let our Socialist friends show me a single village or a single union of industrial workers which they have organised to their satisfaction according to their ideas. You may take out a few processions of industrial workers with the waving of red flags but to what end all this sound and fury I ask? What next? And the only reply I get to this query is a disquieting silence. Let me warn you against the grave danger that lurks in careless or lazy thinking of this sort. You must not forget that in every organisation there are unscrupulous persons of all sorts ever ready to take advantange of the slightest tinkering with our fundamental position with regard to non-violence."

ACADEMICAL DISCUSSIONS.

Continuing the Sardar said, "there is a right reason and a wrong reason for everything. Let us not sin against proportion. When our movement was at its height we sketched out a programme at Karachi containing the biggest measure of Socialism that could for the time being be included in it. You know how precious little has been achieved of that programme. And now when the country lies panting exhausted as a result of what has for the time being proved to be an unsuccessful drive, you start this hare of fullfledged Socialism as if the only reason for our failure was the weakness of our programme in this respect! All this shows that you are not in earnest and that you do not mean business. It is hardly the part of wisdom to introduce academic controversies which can only result in further disrupting our already weakened forces and sidetracking the main issue namely the fight against foreign domination.

CARRY OUT CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

I would invite the Congress Socialists to take the Congress programme in right earnest and to make of it a thorough success. Even they admit their programme of fullfledged socialism can only follow the wresting of power from foreign bureaucracy. The programme that Congress had laid down is calculated to lead you up to that stage. Give me a better programme if you have any that I can immediately take to the masses and work upon. We "elders" are not so fond of power as some people seem to imagine. We in our time and in our own way have fought the good fight and done our bit. You have to carry out the rest. The future belongs to you. We would gladly hand over the reins of office to you and wish you godspeed the moment you are ready for it. You can ask us to help you to the measure of our ability in carrying out the Congress programme. But what you want is to make us act according to your dictation and to enforce terms by following obstructionist tactics. That is hardly fair. It is not the course calculated to help either you, us or the Congress."—A.P.

FREE QUARTERS FOR SWEEPERS

Karachi Corporation To Spend A Lakh For Construction

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

A five-year plan for constructing free quarters for sweepers and other low paid staff, spending one lakh of rupees per year by raising loan was adopted to-day by the Karachi Corporation.

The Municipality had already built 250 such model tenements at the cost of two and a half lakhs, some years ago. The new plan is hoped to accommodate over 750 more families.—A. P. Special.

BACK TO THE VILLAGES

Kalelkar's Advice To Workers In National Education

PATNA, August 4.

A number of workers interested in National Education, met Kaka Kalelkar to have his views on the subject. Many of the Bihar Vidyapith staff and prominent teachers of Khagaul, Dinapore, Khargapur and Takapatti National Schools were present.

"Kaka" said:—"My views on National Education are similar to those of Gandhiji."

He said that it is mainly because of them, the message of Swarajya and Satyagraha reached distant villages. National Education could only be imparted in villages by those who had assimilated village spirit sufficiently.

LEAVE CITIES.

"Kaka" wanted the workers in the field of national education to leave the cities and enter the villages with a view to studying the village problems and finding solutions, by which villagers might profit without imparting the foreign element in their village atmosphere.

Gandhiji believes National Education will be self-supporting. Regarding National Institutions in Bihar, "Kaka" said, they had one advantage. They were all in villages and students and teachers were also village men.—United Press.

BIHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Provincial Parliamentary Board Formed

PATNA, August 4.

At a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Working Committee held this morning under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad, a Provincial Parliamentary Board was formed consisting of Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha (Chairman), Prof. Abdul Bari, Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha, Mr. Sarang Dhar Sinha, Mr. Baldev Sahay, Mr. Krishna Vallabh Sahay (Secretary) and others.

Details of the proccedings of the meeting are not opened to the Press.

But it is understood that steps for vigorous and extensive propaganda for Congress candidates for the Assembly was decided. It is also understood that the question of Moslem candidates has not yet been decided.—United Press.

ARBITRATION BOARD MEETS

Information Gathered From Both Parties

STATEMENT TO BE PREPARED BY AUG. 21

AHMEDABAD, August 4.

The meeting of the Arbitration Board consisting of Seth Chamanlal Parekh, President of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and Mr. Manu Subedar, who has been appointed by the Labour Textile Association in place of Gandhiji, who had shown his inability to spend more time after Labour and Capital dispute on account of his Harijan movement, was held today.

The arbitrators elicited information bearing on the problem from both the parties, i.e. Millowners' Association and the Labour Association, and asked for time to prepare their statement by August 21, whereafter arbitration sitting would be resumed.—United Press.

WOMAN BATTLES WITH THIEVES

Scuffle Ends In Arrest Of Alleged Assailants

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

A thrilling account of the fight between a Hindu woman and three thieves, whom the former overpowered and who were subsequently arrested, while the woman was sent to the hospital, where she was lying in a precarious condition, comes from a Sind village.

According to the message, the thieves armed with hatchets, broke open into her house, when all male members were away and she was asleep. But when they set to work she suddenly awoke. The thieves took to their heels with valuables.

She gave them a hot pursuit overpowering one of them, though unarmed. The remaining thieves rained hatchet blows on her, but she cleverly snatched a hatchet from one of them. The scuffle had brought other villagers to the scene and the alleged assailants were arrested and the woman, who received injuries in legs and arms, was sent to the hospital.—A.P. Special.

7 Years For Possessing Unlicensed Revolver

BARISAL, August 4.

Alam-ud-Din, a Muslim youth of Bisarad village has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under the arms Act for alleged possession of an unlicensed revolver.—United Press.

TITUS RIVER SWELLS

Agartala-Akhaura Road Submerged

HOURA AND GUMTI IN HEAVY FLOODS

AGARTALA, August 4.

The river Titus has swollen by four feet in one day, submerging the Agartala-Akhaura Road, and also the dwelling-houses on the both sides of the river.

A severe erosion is in progress and the famous market of Akhaura is in imminent danger of being inundated.

The rivers Houra and Gumti also are in floods, having already exceeded the previous highest flood-level.—United Press.

SIR M. USMAN'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Muslim Legislators Boycott Function?

MADRAS, August 4.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member to the Government of Madras unveiled the portrait of Sir Muhammad Usman this evening at the Legislative Council Chamber.

Dewan Bahadur Balasunaram Naidu, Sheriff of Madras, presenting the portrait on behalf of the Madras citizens paid eloquent tributes to the meritorious services rendered by Sir Usman.

No Muslim legislator was present at the function.— United Press.

India's Hardest Luck Page 4.

ALLOWANCE TO M.L A'S

Proposal For Giving Consolidated Sum

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

It is understood that there was a departmental conference to-day on the proposal to replace the present allowance to members of the Assembly by a consolidated allowance for the session. Details of the proposal are not available.

If the proposal is finally adopted in respect of the Assembly, there is every chance of its being applied to members of the Council of State, if necessary with certain modifications. Among those present at the conference were Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Manakji Dadabhai, Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Spence.—A.P.

Purge Of Nazi Elements Continues

Rebels To Be Court Martialled Next Week

VIENNA, August 4.

Chancellor Schuschnigg's purge of insurrectionary Nazi elements is proceeding apace. Government agents are busy investigating all the circumstances connected with the revolt on the lines indicating that the inquiry will not simply be of a judicial matter, but one of high politics, with the object of providing definite proof that one third of the Reich had a guilty knowledge of the whole affair.

Those whose activities are likely to be severely punished are the rebels who actually participated in the 'putsch,' responsible officials against whom the authorities have evidence of direct complicity, and prominent public-men who were gravely compromised by police investigation.

TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

In the first category are rebels, who stormed public buildings and who will be tried by a Court-Martial next week.

This was impossible before, because most of them were wounded in fighting and some severely.

In the second category are many arrests of high police and other officials already made, but in the third, the Government propose to take the minimum action possible.

Meanwhile thousands of officials and civil servants are being dismissed all over the country and disciplinary action is taken against those who revealed Nazi sympathies. It is generally considered that lack of support to the 'putsch' proved that the idea of Nazi revolution in Austria, though strong in official and intellectual classes, has no hold on the general public and, therefore, does not constitute a serious danger, unless there be further incitement from Germany which make more drastic action against the movement necessary.—Reuter.

What Led Them To Resign

Malaviya And Aney Say They Have Not Severed Connections With Congress And Outline Programme Of Nationalist Party

BENARES, Aug. 4.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have issued the following statement indicating the lines of policy of the Nationalist Party, for the launching of which a conference is being convened for the 18th instant:—

"As is now well-known, we differed so strongly on certain points from the Working Committee of the Congress in the policy which it has laid down in relation to the decision of His Majesty's Government on the communal question which has been wrongly called the Communal Award, that we felt constrained to resign our membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board, and one of us of the Working Committee also. Our colleagues having pressed us to withdraw our resignations and we have agreed to reconsider our objections we withdrew them in the hope that we might be able to make up our differences. We regret to say that further discussion has not enabled us arrived at an agreement, and we have had finally to resign.

NO SEVERANCE FROM CONGRESS.

We wish to make it clear that our resignations do not mean severance of our life-long connection with the Congress. We have no difference with the Cnogress except in the matetr of its attitude towards the Communal Award. It is a matter for profound regret to us that owing to that attitude we have had to resign the membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board, but we wish to assure our fellow-countrymen that an overpowering sense of duty to the country and to the Congress alone has led us to do so.

It is our conviction that the policy which the Werking Committee of the Congress and the Congress Parliamentary Board have laid down involves a wide and unwarrantable departure from the principles and policy which the Congress has pursued from the time of its birth and that the attitude of the Committee of neither accepting nor rejecting the Communal Award which the Working Committee has recognised as wholly unsatisfactory is pregnant with untoward consequences, is highly detrimental to the national interests of the country as a whole, and grossly unjust to Hindus in the matter of their representation in the Central Legislature and particularly to the Hindu and Sikh communities in the Punjab and to the Hindu community in Bengal and Assam. We feel further that the course of action which we have advocated is in consonance with the principles and policy of the Congress.

SECURING A HEARING.

In view of the grave national importance of the question, we deem it to be out duty to try to secure a hearing, for what we believe to be the correct national and rational view, both in the country and in the Legislatures. To carry out this object, we propose to form the Nationalist Party to organise a campaign throughout the country against the Communal Award as well as the White Paper, to set up in every Province a certain number of such candidates for election to the Assembly as will work for the rejection of both.

The membership will be open to all Indians irrespective of caste and creed, and the Party will work on strictly national lines. It will wholeheartedly co-operate in any endeavour to bring about an greed solution of the Communal problem. The Nationalist Party holds that there should be no tampering with the Lucknow Pact except with the consent of the parties concerned and that until a final settlement is reached the 'status quo' should be maintained.

IN CASE OF MAKING CHANGE.

If a change is to be made the party will stand by the conclusion reached by the Nehru Report and the Congress of 1928 that

(Continued on page 4.)

Select Committee On Steel Bill Meets

Postpones Consideration Of Excise Levy On Ingots Till Next Week

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Select Comittee on Iron and Steel Duties Bill met this morning under the chairmanship of the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar.

It is understood that as a result of preliminary discussion, it has been decided to postpone the consideration of the desirability of the imposition of excise duty of Rs. 4 per ton on all steel ingots till next week. The Committee has decided to take up first schedule with a view to ascertain whether in the light of modifications if any of the proposed reduction in the revenue and protective duties it will be necessary to impose excise duty for if any non-official suggestion to increase the revenue duties on certain British steel products accepted by the Government, they might agree ultimately not to impose excise which has been proposed solely for revenue considerations.

It is understood the Committee also amended clause 2, which gives power to the Governor-General in Council to vary duties imposed on any articles by Part VII of the second schedule if they become ineffective or excessive.

The result of this amendment will be that this variation if made by the Governor-General-in-Council, should also receive Legislative sanction before it becomes operative.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

CLOSURE OF BOURSES

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

All German bourses will be closed on 6th and 7th August on account of funeral.—Reuter.

DEMPSEY'S FIRST CHILD

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Jack Dempsey has become the father of the first child, weighing seven and a half lbs. The girl will be named Hannah after her 22-year old mother, Jack's second wife, and daughter of a British miner who formerly had married the son of a millionaire banker, Otto Khan. Jack's numerous well-wishers have already presented the baby 14 rattles and a score of pink blue blankets.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S 440 FOR 7

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Continuing after tea Australians had made 440 for 7 at the close of the day, Woodful making 228 (not out).—Reuter.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY (Sunday)
EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 a.m.
FOR BOXING FANS
Complete fight including scenes of all rounds in
SLOW MOTION
CARNERA
VS.
BAER
IN 5 PARTS
— TOGETHER WITH —
RADIO'S MUSICAL COMEDY IN 7 PARTS
DIPLOMANIACS
with
WHEELER & WOOLSEY

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a graduate strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. Eng. School, Mundra. (2791).

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Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Punjab Matriculation And Rajputana Intermediate classes. Best arrangements for private students. Wide choice of subjects and languages. Individual attention and efficient coaching. Apply The Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8750).

Benares Hindu University Admission examination is recognised by all universities and boards for purposes of entrance to the Intermediate classes. Senior Cambridge Institute has opened a separate department for the same with efficient and experienced members on the Staff. An enquiry will convince you. Apply, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8751).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for High Class Cigarettes. Apply to Pioneer Tobacco Co., Ltd., 106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8442).

3rd Week 3rd Week
Sulochana
The talented Artiste gives a brilliant performance of her abilities.
IN
"Gulsanovar"
AN UNFORGETTABLE ROMANTIC MASTERPIECE OF OLD PERSIA
with
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others.
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IMPERIAL CINEMA
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Come To
KOHINOOR CINEMA
— DADAR, (B.B.)
when the Great Funsters Will Shake You Laughing
DAILY AT 5, 7-30, 10 p.m
MATINEE ON SAT. & SUN. AT 2-30 p.m.
HAL ROACH presents
Stan LAUREL
Oliver HARDY
in SONS OF THE DESERT
with
CHARLEY CHASE
MAE BUSCH
DOROTHY CHRISTY
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
Directed by William A. Seiter
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

MR. G. R. KHAIRAZ BETTER

Condition Improves But Need For Long Rest Is Essential

His many friends are glad to learn that the condition of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the popular 2nd Presidency Magistrate, who had a serious breakdown at the beginning of the week, has considerably improved.

None-the-less the need for a prolonged rest is essential and, we understand, that Mr. Khairaz, on the advice of his doctors, will, after a month, be sent out of Bombay for some time.

A representative of the "Chronicle" who called at the Magistrate's residence on Friday found his family much relieved at the improvement that has taken place. He was requested to express the gratitude of the family for the many kind inquiries they had received. The need for such inquiries, however, does not now exist. Peace and quiet are the chief desideratum and friends are therefore requested to refrain from telephone messages, etc., as the patient has been ordered complete rest.

Among those who have visited Mr. Khairaz and been allowed to talk to him are the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir John Beaumont, Mr. Justice Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Suleman Cassum Mith, and Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Motor Bus And Hack Victoria Cause Fatalities

Hasham, a newspaper vendor while turning back after handing a newspaper to a passenger in a tram that was going to Crawford Market was knocked down by a motor bus on Friday evening at the Bori Bunder stand.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

A verdict of accidental death due to being knocked down by a private Motor Bus W/2737 was recorded by the Jury at the inquest on the body on Saturday.

KILLED WHILE WORKING MACHINE

Hari Balu a labourer working in the Ahmad Umarkhan's Oil Mills at Two Tanks while working machinery on 27th July last was stuck by a heavy iron lever as a result of the belting being entangled.

The injured man who was being treated at the J. J. Hospital, died on Friday morning.

Verdict of acidental death while working machinery was recorded at the inquest on the body held on Saturday.

And NOW See....
HOW BENGAL HANDLES A MYTHOLOGICAL SUBJECT!!!
STARS New to Bombay
MUSIC New to Bombay
TECHNIQUE New to Bombay
IN
BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES' Hindi Musical Talkie
BHAKTA-KE-BHAGVAN
or
Raja Shriyal
The story of a king, who Sacrificed his son to please his guest.
Featuring:—
DADABHAI SARKARI, DEOBALA, DAMODAR, KAPOOR, DRUPAD ROY and SHAHJADI.
Directed by:— GUNJAL
MELODIOUS MUSIC
Spectacular Oriental Dances
Heart-throbbing Scenes
Where else could such a masterpiece better be exhibited than at
MINERVA TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on SAT., SUN. and Holiday.

"F" WARD POLLING STATION

District Committee's Reply To Matunga T. C. C.

The managing council of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee as previously reported requested "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee to have a polling booth at Matunga for the convenience of Matunga voters. In reply thereto the following letter of refusal has been received from "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee.

"Your letter of dated 28th July, 1934 to the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was placed before the council for consideration and the council decided that with a view to eliminate chances of double voting and also in order to enable the authorities to effectively supervise the election one polling booth is decided.

"We regret in this circumstance that our Committee cannot put another polling booth at Matunga."

In reply to the above letter the following letter has been sent by the Secretary Matunga Taluka Congress Committee.

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st Ag. '24 which was delivered to me by post on this morning. It appears to me that the reason put forward by your committee for refusing to have a polling station at Matunga is a mere subterfuge. Nobody could take it seriously.

"Are we to suppose that in "G" Ward where there are to be three polling stations, there will be danger of triple voting!

"However your letter will be placed before my committee. In the meanwhile I may inform you that, owing to requisition of a large number of Matunga voters, the matter has been referred to the President of B. P. C. C."

Mr. Nariman Intervenes.

Mr. K. F. Nairman has invited the respective parties to meet informally at Congress House this afternoon, "to consider the question of selecting a convenient place for polling booth for 'F' Ward."

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN U. P.

Strong Monsoon Continues In Central India

POONA, August 4.

Yesterday's depression moved slightly northwards and lies this morning near Pendra. The monsoon has been strong in East Gujarat, central parts of the country and in near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and is strengthening in Burma and Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, Kyaukpyu Akyab and Myitkyina three inches each; Diamond Island two; Amherst one and a half; Toungoo one. Cherrapunji six; Jalpaiguri four; Saugor Island two; Mymensingh, and Barisal one and a half. Tezpur, Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Calcutta and Chandbali one; Meerut six; Pendra three; Amraoti, and Hoshangabad two. Bhopal and Seoni one and a half; Indore, Chanda, Jagdalpur and Pachmarhi one; Delhi four; Rawalpindi two; Simla and Jhalrapatan one and a half. Sialkot and Bhawalpur one; Maheshwar four; Khandala and Cocanada three and Ratnagiri and Mercara one.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will continue to be strong in the central parts of the country and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and strengthen in United Provinces, Northeast India and Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Burma and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and extend in Assam and North Bengal and East United Provinces during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

1.1 Degree Below Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.

The following is a summary of meteorological observations during 24 hrs ending 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .026 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 1.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.8 degrees. (0.3 below normal)

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.37 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.92 inches

Total rainfall during the year 57.78 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

LOCAL RAINFALL

Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 0.37 in; total 1st June to date 57.74 in; (13.10 in above normal)

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 0.90 in; total 1st June to date 73.52 in.

J J Hospital past 24 hours 0.43 in; total 1st June to date 62.59 in.

Cotton Laboratory, Matunga past 24 hours 0.40 in; total 1st June to date 61.35 in.

GOLD EXPORT!!
YOU DON'T WORRY!
There is Enough Gold Yet
For
SUVARNA MANDIR
The Structure of Art Incarnate
BY
MENAKA PICTURES
HIRABAI BARODEKAR
JYOTSNA BHOLE
PADMA SHALIGRAM
GANPATRAO BODAS
DINKAR ("Kamanna")
BABURAO MANERIKAR
FROM SATURDAY THE 11th AUGUST 1934
AT
KRISHNA TALKIES | Charni Road. | ONLY 5 DAYS TO WAIT!!

Terrible Rush Last Night!
TO SEE and HEAR the Picture of the year
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S
POWERFUL MYTHOLOGICAL PRODUCTION
AMBRISH
Featuring
MASTER BHAGWANDAS,
MRS. KAMALABAI BARODKAR,
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PATEL, GULAB,
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DAILY at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.,
MATINEE at 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

THANA SESSIONS JUDGE TO RETIRE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, August 4.

Mr. N. N. Master, the District and Sessions Judge of Thana, is going on leave preparatory to retirement from Monday, when Mr. M. A. Bhave, the officiating District and Sessions Judge, will take over the charge.

CHILD KILLED BY VICTORIA

Tribhuvan Vasanji (2½ years old) the son of a carpenter living at Barbhai Mohalla, was knocked on Friday evening by a victoria on the Masjid Bunder Road.

The child succumbed to the injuries on Saturday morning.

A verdict of accidental death due to being knocked down by a Victoria was returned at the inquest held on the body on Saturday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Pre-Bureau Long Liquidation

FOSSICK'S ESTIMATE 93,75 000 BALES

Texas Still Rainless

MARKETS ACTING TIRED

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

Pending the Bureau Report American Cotton markets displayed tired appearance with some long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall Street market.

Excessive heat continues in North-West Texas and Oklahoma and the crop is deteriorating rapidly but in view of uncertainty of the Bureau Report there is less inclination to operate.

The official American Cotton crop estimate which will be issued on August 8 will not be the final verdict on cotton production. Much still depends upon weather as open weather during picking season often increases the top crop as well as final yield.

Bombay, August 4.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened steady on drought reports but later on prices declined on long liquidation and on weak of Wall-Street market.

CROP SITUATION

Private crop estimates of 9 millio bales failed to influence any speculative buying. Latest crop estimate issued by the Fossick Bureau puts down the crop 93,75,000 Bales while the average expectation of 82 members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 94,73,000 Bales. Reports of scattered rains in South Texas and satisfactory progress of the crop in the Central and Eastern Belts induced some long liquidation. Excessive heat continues over North-West area of Texas and Oklahoma and the crop is deteriorating repidly but judging the position of the American cotton crop as a whole there is no room for any disaster. Still weather will have considerable influence on the Final crop and if we get favourable weather onward. We think there will be reasonable increase in top crop particularly in the Central and Eastern Belts. The coming Bureau report is not the final verdict on the crop and we see no reason for any undue enthusiasm as trade and political situation is not encouraging.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 13.06 and immediately recovered the opening loss on scattered buying influenced by reports of drought and absence of rain. This was the highest level of the day and later on prices declined on pre-Bureau long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall-Street. Prices declined 12 points from the highest level and October reached the lowest level of the day 12.97 during the early part of the afternoon session. Later on there was scattered buying and selling and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net loss of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 13.10c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a net fall of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points at 12.93c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at unchanged prices but the market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points with October 6.81d. There was some hedge selling and preholiday evening up orders with moderate trade calling. Later on the market was steady on decreasing streddle and hedge selling. The offtake was poor and the market closed quiet at a decline of one point for near months while asstant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 7.07d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and with a limited business prices closed unchanged after fluctuating within a narrow range. At the close October was 5.24, January 5.24 and March 5.27.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was little business in Sakels futures and priced closed unchanged. Spot Sakel prices were raised 2 points at 8.63d. Uppers futures were steady with a moderate business and with scattered buying prices closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot Upper cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.36d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was active with improved buying in Sakels futures which closed at a rise of 18 to 19 points with January 16.29. Ashmouni futures were fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 7 points with November 13.09.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October highest 13.09 (10-3 a.m.) lowest 12.97—12 (1-20 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.85+02 (12-22 p.m.) lowest 6.81—02 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Texas still rainless. Wide fluctuations now likely. advise selling strong markets buying on setbacks.

Liverpool: Steady evening up over holiday, awaiting weather news and Bureau.

New York: Average of Members of New York Exchange estimate crop of 94,34,000 bales. Private reports estimate crop at 91,98,000 bales.

New York: Crop reports very unfavourable. Advise purchases.

New York: Small pre-Bureau liquidation.

New York: Market acting tired, Average of Members of New York Cotton Exchange estimate crop of 9,473,000 bales. Foreign crop prospects favourble. Lower temperatures over Western Belt. Drought continues in West Texas and Oklahoma. Decline will hardly go further much before Report.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-11 a.m.: Excessive heat continues Western Belt. Light to moderate rainfall Texas Gulf Coast and South Texas.

Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

8-32 p.m.: Light showers Texas not North-West. Fossick's Bureau estimate 9,375,000 bales. Members of N. Y. Cotton Exchange estimate 9,434,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 3.

October 1934	12.97—12
December 1934	13.07—14
January 1935	13.13—12
March 1935	13.24—12
May 1935	13.31—12
July 1935	13.36—12
Middling Spot	13.00—10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 3.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON METALS.
London, August 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	42
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228-3/4

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 3.

October 1934	12.92—12
December 1934	13.05—12
January 1935	13.08—13
Middling Spot	12.93—11

NEW YORK.
New York, August 3.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.04
December 1934	13.15
January 1935	—
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.98
December 1934	13.11
January 1935	13.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 3.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		6.86
September 1934 ..		6.84—01
October 1934 ..	6.81	6.82—01
November 1934 ..		6.80
December 1934 ..		6.80
January 1935 ..	6.78	6.80
February 1935 ..		6.80
March 1935		6.81
April 1935		6.81
May 1935		6.81
June 1935		6.80
July 1935		6.80
Middling Spot ..		7.07—01

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, August 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/2.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com	5
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	13 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Com	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	50
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	16
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	38
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	45
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	34 7/8
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	20 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	16
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R.R.	24
Union Pacific R.R.	103
Great North Pfd.	14 1/2
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	12
Amr. Tobacco B.	76
Dupont de Nemours	87
Canadian Pacific	13
Budd Mfg.	5
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	34 3/4
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	24 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 5/8
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	26
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	27 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	22 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	360
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	20
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Market dull and fractionally lower. U. S. Steel working 25 per cent. Car loadings down 36,000. New York Call Rate 1 per cent Anaconda 11 1/2; U. S. Steel 34 1/2; G. Motors 27 1/4; L. Nickel 24 3/8; Chase Bank 24; City Bank 22 3/4; Socony 13 7/8; N. Y. Central 20 5/8; W. U. Teleg. 34 3/4; Total business 1/2 million. T. T. N. Y./Paris 6.59 5/8.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool August 3.

BROACH :—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.28
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.43
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.58
C. P. OOMRA :—		
Good (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.38
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.53
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.68
BENGAL :—		
Good	..	3.48
Fine	..	3.58
Superfine	..	3.68
SCINDE :—		
Good	..	3.68
Fine	..	3.78
Superfine	..	3.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 3.

SAKELLARIDIS :—		
October 1934 ..	..	8.43
November 1934	..	8.46
December 1934	..	8.48
January 1935	..	8.52
March 1935 ..	..	8.57
May 1935 ..	..	8.62
F. G. F. Spot ..	..	8.63

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 3.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	8 1-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, August 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

SEEDS.
London, August 3.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. paid £11-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. £12-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-8-9.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £9-17-6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 4.

B C RATE :—
T T D D 1/8
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/8 1/32 Aug-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 March-June.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Sept.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.01 5/8 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 4th inst.
Java/London 7.38 3/4 3rd inst.
London/Paris 76.31 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 21.45 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.42 3rd inst.
London/Italy 58.75 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.95 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd inst.
London/New York 5.03 15/16 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-18-2 2nd inst. £6-18-1 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 2nd inst. 20 1/2 3rd inst
Silver London Forward 20 11/16 2nd inst. 20 9/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 47.15 2nd inst. 47 1/4 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 2nd inst. 13/16 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 2nd inst. 1 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY :—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's opening	1.4 5/16
To-day's closing	1.4 5/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 3.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 25/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 25/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/3.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 3.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-1/4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 3.

Silver—Market steady.

	To-day's Prices
Spot	20-1/2
Forward	20-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 3.

Gold bars Fine per oz .. £/6-18-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 3.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.95
Amsterdam	7.44
Brussels	21.45
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.75
Berne	15.42
Paris	76.31
Prague	121.12
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.03-15/16

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Aug. 4

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/1; Highest Rs. 26/2; Lowest Rs. 25/15/6; Closing Rs. 26/2/6
May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/14; Lowest Rs. 26/13; Closing Rs. 26/14/6
Cottonseeds:
January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/8/6; Closing Rs. 17/99
Groundnut seeds:—
August delivery: Opening Rs. 23/4; Closing Rs. 23/8
February delivery: Opening Rs. 27/2; Highest Rs. 27/8; Lowest Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 27/7/6

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 3

July	14.40 plus 10
August	14.54 plus 17
September	14.66 plus 17

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 226 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 225/8 on long liquidation At the decline there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 225/12. The undertone of the market was quiet. Liverpool market was closed but in the local market there was some buying by members of the Mahajan Association which raised prices to Rs. 226-8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 219
Broach A/M Rs. 226/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 197/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 144/8

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Aug 4

108 A Damodar Telhara 190
42 Kotak and Co Sindhurni 190 1/2
80 Toyomankwa Khanewal 230 1/2
21 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 185
50 Motiram Vaghji Sawner Comptah 197
46 Motiram Vaghji Ranpur 193
10 Motiram Vaghji Dhangadhra 196
8 Simplex Mill Khandwa 166

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Aug 4

Bengal Superfine	150/53
Bengal Fine	141/43
Bengal F G	136/38
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/43
Sindh-Punjab F G	136/38
Wardha-Hingt	208/10
Nagpur-Savner	203/10
Pundhurna	199/201
Yeotmal	198/200
Arvi	196/198
Ellichpur	196/198
Amraoti-Berar	193/194
Khamgaon	193/194
Mulkapur	189/91
Khandesh	186/88
Jalna/Sailu	189/91
Burwah/Sanavad	198/200
Broach Fine	222/25
Punjab/American	228/33
Punjab/American mix	220/23
Cambodia	278/83
Miraj/Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	223/28
Bagalkot	198/203
Kampala	360
Busoga	358
Jinja	354
Manza	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Aug 4
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	169	282,020
Central India	102	227,479
Barsi and Nagar	...	178,304
Hyderabad-Gaorani	60	50,445
Berar	17	458,853
Central Provinces	...	115,302
Total Oomras	348	1,312,403
Dholera	402	145,684
N W Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	233	59,616
Sind-Punjab	266	184,117
Broach	...	331,219
Coompta and Dharwar	602	76,683
Westerns-Northerns	485	53,715
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	505	39,202
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	23,354
Egyptian and African	2,626	176,854
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	5,267	2,417,398

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept to 2nd Aug

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	812	376,416
Japan and China	3,127	1,057,201
Coast Ports	...	20,538
Up-country by Rail	...	122,064
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20,390
Total	3,939	1,596,612

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug 4

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	138	134	131	126
Panjab	...	138	134	131	126
Rajputana	...	138	134	131	126
Oomra No. 3	201	198	196	192	...
C P No. 1	213	210	208	204	...
C P No. 2	206	203	201	197	...
Broach No. 2	...	226	223	221	219
Punjab-Ame	...	233	230	228	226
Surat	...	286	283	280	277
Rajpipla	...	284	281	278	275
Navsari	...	288	285	282	279

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 3-8-34	24000	33000
Receipts yesterday 3-8-34	6000	15000
Exports to date 3-8-34	27000	94000
Stock at Ports 3-8-34	2408000	2996000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-8-34	1134000	1178000
Stock at Liverpool 3-8-34	956000	825000
Visible Supply 3-8-34	5293000	6476000
Quantity in Sight 3-8-34	29000	61000
Quantity out of Sight 3-8-34	22000	52000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 3.

Broach J/A. Op. 220; Highest 220; Lowest 219 1/2; Closing 220.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 227 1/4; Highest 227 3/4; Lowest 227 1/4; Closing 227 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 197 3/4; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 197 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 145; Highest 145; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 145.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 28 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 10 1/2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Demand For Steel Shares

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Aug. 4.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only on account of "Valan". During this small session there was a limited turnover but Tata Steel Shares ruled steady on sustained enquiry. Mill shares were quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Hydro-Electric shares were fairly steady with a moderate buying. Cement shares dull with a limited business and Bombay Burma shares were quiet.

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 53962 shares for delivery in August settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	359
Bundi	10020
Belapur	2970
Bombay Burma	914
Bombay Steamer	600
Bombay Tele	1085
Century	607
Colaba	510
Dyeing	309
Gokak	480
Indian Cement	892
Kohinoor	606
Katni Cement	345
Nagpur	668
Punjab Cement	12630
Shahabad	592
Shivrajpur	600
Swadeshi	411
Tata Const	1440
Tata Steel Or	8485
Tata Steel Defd	2089
Tata Hydro	2019
Tata Power	998
Tram	2655

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Aug 4.

Bombay Dyeing 746, 745, 746
Century 262, 261/14, 262
Central India 225, 226
Colaba 102
Kohinoor 151/4, 149, 151
New Great 137, 135
Simplex 81, 81/14
Swadeshi 173, 171
Bundi 32
Indian Cement 405, 401/14, 403, 405
Tata Steel Dfd. 275, 273, 279, 278
Tata Steel Ord. 70/8, 70/2, 70/10
Bombay Steamer 303
Bombay Burma 451/14, 451
Hydro 146
Andhra 1467, 1470, 1471
Tram 145, 146

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, August 4.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	746	14
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	262	8
100 Central India	226	4
100 Colaba	103	2
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	340	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	91	4
100 Gokak	147	8
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	116	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	12
100 Kohinoor	150	0
250 Laxmi	707	8
100 Madhowji	9	12
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1275	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	135	10
100 Oosmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	4
100 Swadeshi	172	8
100 Swan	43	12
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	X. D.	96 8
25-50 Central	20	12
500 Imp. F. Paid	1455	0
125-500 Imp Conty	858	12
50-100 India	111	0
5 Union	4	15 6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	32	1
70 Gwalior	91	12
250 Indian	405	0
40 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord	343	2
75 Okha	169	2
10 Punjab	21	10
100 Shahabad	349	6
70 United	88	12
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	2
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1,471	4
10 Ajmer	9	1
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	4
1000 Tata Power	1,090	10
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C. Province	91	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	278	12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70	10
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	183	12
50 Belapur Sugar	215	0
250 Bom. Steam	303	12
125 Bom. Burma	451	4
50 Bom. Burma Conty	147	8
8sh. B. B. Petrol	3	8
50 Bom. Telephone	96	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	136	4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	555	0
100 Ind Radio Ordy	531	4
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	6
30 Tata Construction	80	8
25 Tata Oil	20	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	83	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	137	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147	12
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Aug. 4.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/3
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1933 T B 104/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/3 and closed at Rs. 89/2 after touching the low price Rs. 89/1/9.

ANNUAL COTTON CHART

We have received the annual cotton chart from Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. for the season 1933-34.

This is the tenth year of the publication of cotton chart showing quotations of Broach A/M delivery in Bombay and corresponding quotations of American cotton in Liverpool and New York graphed as usual. The chart gives statistical summary of American cotton with ten years' statistics of Indian cotton acreage, total production and yield per acre.

It is a useful publication for reference and dealers in cotton will be able to have comparative movement of cotton prices of different descriptions in different markets.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 226 New York May 13.31 Rs. 67 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 2nd August	8,571
Receipts into Bombay to date 1-9-1933	3,412,131
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,480,408
Decrease	—68,277

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST.

EAST: Scattered showers.
CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.
WEST: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

FAIR TRADE SUPPORT IN NEW YORK COTTON

Continued Dry Weather In Texas

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Fairly Good Activity In Wheat & Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar cross rate ruled steady but the sterling franc cross rate was slightly easy.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market opened steady and closed firm on fair trade support and speculative buying influenced by the continuance of dry weather in Texas and better general sentiment.

LONDON SILVER FIRM

London gold was slightly easy but silver was firm.

FAIRLY GOOD ACTIVITY IN WHEAT

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm on commission houses and foreign buying. There was fairly good activity. Linseed was very steady.

LONDON MARKETS CLOSED

Almost all London markets and the London Stock Exchange were closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE EASY

The New York Stock Exchange ruled easy to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug 4

Previous closing	12.97
To-day's opening	12.99
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	13.05
Difference	+08

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 220
April-May	Rs. 227-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 4

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 4

The market displayed a somewhat better tendency on fair trade support and speculative buying influenced by the continuance of dry weather in Texas but the advance brought in liquidation and some southern selling which rendered the demand rather slow. The situation in the textile industry also continued to show no signs of improvement with the result that the enquiry for spot slowed down considerably.

Trading in October commenced at 12.99 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing. The market showed improved sentiment on some reactionary buying and prices rose slightly but at the higher level buyers were reluctant and the tendency because downward. However with the renewed buying and the week-end trade calling October finally closed at 13.05 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.07/13.06) 12.99/12.99
December (13.20/13.18) 13.11/13.10
January (13.25/13.25) 13.14/13.14

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 4
10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 2 points up and closed 8 points up as Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 227-8 at 19 p.m.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Rubber And Iron Shares Active

CALCUTTA, Aug 4

Jute shares ruled fairly steady and good business was passing. In coals only solitary deal in Equitable took place at steady rates. Teas were unchanged. Among miscellaneous further improvement was observed in Rubbers and iron and steel issues were active.

Securities slightly improved. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/2; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/6 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1959/70 105/4

Banks: Central Bank 28/8 small lot, Imperial Bank conty 356.

Railways: Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 130/8 small lot.

Coals: Equitable 22/12

Jutes: Auckland 215; Bally 176 small lot; Barnagore 151; Belvedere 362 small lots; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 166; Dalhousie 352; Delta 359 small lot; Hooghly pref 18/8; Howrah 51/5; India 302 small lot; Kamarhatty 538; Kinnison 638/6 small lot; Lothian 268/8 small lot; National 23/10; Nuddea 34 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 3/10; Burn and Co ordy 210; Indian Iron and Steel 6/7; Concord of India Insurance 7/2; premium.

Rubber shares: Borelli 2 point 25 cts; Kempas 3 point 10 cts; Kundong 2 point 95; Pajam 2 point 40 cts; United Malacca 1 point 65 cts.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 19/12; Cawnpore 31 small lot; Ryam 31/12 small lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 31/9; Patrokola ordy 1030.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug 4

Previous closing	5.04 1/2
To-day's opening	5.04 1/2
To-day's closing	5.04 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 4

Previous closing	5.03 15/16
To-day's opening	5.04 3/8
To-day's closing	5.04 5/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 4

Previous closing	76.31
To-day's opening	76.31
To-day's closing	76.28
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.04 3/8 and closed at 5.04 5/16.

The franc opened at 76.31 and closed at 76.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 4

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/2d.	20 11/16d.
Forward	20 9/16d.	20 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 4

Gold (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 4

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/2d.) 20 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 4

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 4

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.75) 5.74 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.93) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95 1/2) 0.95 1/2
London on Milan	(58.75) 58.65
London on Shanghai	(1-4 3/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 4

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 58/5, 58/7 and 58/9. The market showed fairly good activity on local dealers buying and covering but subsequently prices eased partially on liquidation and some profit taking with the market finally closing steady at Rs. 58/3, 58/4 and 58/6. Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/5 and 34/5/6. The market was very quiet in the absence of enquiry and there was practically nothing doing. The session closed steady at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/5 and 34/5/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 4

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 71-5/8 and December at 74. Business was fairly active on good speculative buying backed up by good foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03-1/2, December at 1.05-3/4 and May at 1.08. The market displayed fairly good activity on commission houses and foreign buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 4

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 47-7/8 and May at 50. Trading was slightly more active on improved buying influenced by unfavourable weather news.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 79-3/4. Good enquiry by trade was in evidence and the tendency was decidedly better.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 4

Argentine linseed opened steady on good foreign and local buying influenced by the continuance of the drought with September option closing at 14.78.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 4

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £32 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (70) closed

JUTE

Crop July-Aug.-Sept (£14 5/8) closed
Dundee August (£16 3/4) closed
Lightening August (£15 3/4) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on August 13.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) closed
Oct-Dec (7 5/16) closed

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11) £11 3/16 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Aug-Sept (£10 7/16) £10 7/16 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 4

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28 3/8) dol 27 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/4) dol 11 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 5/8) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 4

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

NEW YORK BUYING.

London, Aug. 1.

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., report:—During the week under review business has been fairly general. There has been further re-selling by speculators and sales have been made on Continental account whilst China bought and sold. Support from the Bazaars continued and America has shown more interest, purchases on New York account having been made in the latter part of the week".—Reuter.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 4.

The local silver market again ruled firm to-day on active buying influenced by bullish foreign advices. Prices opened at Rs. 58/4 and advanced to Rs. 58/8. At this level there was scattered liquidation and prices declind to Rs. 58/5. Gold market was quiet with realising.

Ready gold	34 4 6
September settlement	34 4 9
October settlement	34 5 0
Ready silver	58 4 0
September settlement	58 5 0
October settlement	58 6 6

PHILLIP 4-8-34

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold, valued at Rs. 97,29,195, was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended August 4.

The s.s. "Elysia," which sailed from Bombay for Liverpool on Friday, carried gold worth Rs. 98,842.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Chitral", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday, carried gold worth Rs. 96,36,353, bearing the following instructions:—

To London option New York, Paris or Amsterdam, Rs. 51,76,011; to New York, via London, Rs. 25,73,692; to London Rs. 18,86,650.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,96,49,10,481.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 3.

Spot silver	46 3/4+.1/8c.
September	47.30+.15c.
December	47.51+.21c.

Tone:—Steady.

COMMODITY MARKETS

COTTON WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

COTTON.

The market eased yesterday on lower Wall Street advices and some prebureau liquidation by nervous long who fear the Bureau may not confirm some of the low private estimate. Meantime the drought in the West which remains unabated is being ignored.

Textile reports are not very encouraging though it is reported Government asked for offers of approximately 70 million yards of sheetings for relief purposes. With the Liverpool market closed over the week-end we look for a narrow market with small fluctuations.

WHEAT.

Continued unfavourable weather in the North West, private estimates of the American Spring crop being as low as 78 million bushels against last month's Government estimate of 90 million, and further reductions in the European crop estimates particularly Rumania sustained the advance in Liverpool notwithstanding heavy realising.

In view of the strength in the world's statistical position should there be no change in crop prospects the market looks like advancing further.

LINSEED OIL.

Owing to continued unfavourable weather in U.S.A., and Canada with reduced private crop estimates, trade demand is again springing up. Compared with seed prices London Linseed Oil is relatively cheaper and we consider purchases advisable around present prices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 3

PER BUSHEL—

September 1.02 3/4—1/4c
December 1.04 3/4—1/4c
May 1.07—1/4c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 3

PER 100 LBS.—

October 71 1/8 plus 1/4d
December 73 3/8 plus 1/8d
March 75 3/8 plus 1/8d

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 4

Linseed September	7 1 6
Linseed May	6 13 6
Wheat September	4 0 9
Wheat January	4 5 3
Wheat May	4 6 3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 4

Khandesh	169 bales.
Central India	102 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	60 bales.
Berar	17 bales.
Dhollera	402 bales.
Rajputana	233 bales.
Sind-Punjab	266 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	602 bales.
Western-Northerns	485 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	305 bales.
Egyptians	176 bales.
East Africans	2,450 bales.
Total cotton	5,267 bales.
Wheat	6,203 cwts.
Linseed	2,642 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	296 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,332 cwts.
Poppyseed	206 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,063 cwts.
Castorseed	1,327 cwts.
Rice	2,093 cwts.
Mowraseed	380 cwts.
Gram	1,154 cwts.
Barley	29 cwts.
Bajree	274 cwts.
Coal	1,031 tons.

ABUNDANT SUPPLIES IN THE MONEY MARKET

SURPRISING DROP IN TREASURY BILL APPLICATIONS

Nervous Continental Selling In Dollars

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the Money Market, last week's conditions were completely reversed. The stringency then evidenced has now given way to abundant supplies with the result that borrowers often obtained loans down to half per cent—a rate unrecorded some time but the most outstanding incident of the week has been the surprising drop in Treasury Bill applications probably due to the lack of interest shown in this week's bills by Clearing Banks.

The Dollar weakened owing to nervous continental selling due to fears of inflation.

In commodities, London wheat again continued advance sharply.

Our Poona Letter

CITY FATHERS IN FURY

No Admission For Trikal Representative In Municipal Meetings

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA. Aug. 3.

Two resolutions in three and a half hours' continuous and noisy sitting was the amazingly new record established by the city fathers of Poona, when they assembled at a meeting of the Poona city municipality held under the presidency of Mr. Baburao Walvekar, the municipal president. Motions of closure and adjournament were moved several times during the debate.

After interpelletions, discussion centered round a resolution proposed by Rao Saheb Kirad recommending that the newly introduced system of giving duty allowance to primary teachers of Headmasters' and first assistant gades be stopped henceforth. Several speakers addressed the house during the course of a couple of hours' heated debate that followed, at the end of which the said resolution was carried by a formidable majority.

"CHICAGO METHODS."

The next resolution that occupied the house for the rest of the time was moved by Mr. Lal Mahomed. The resolution expressed strong resentment at the attitude of "Trikal", a local vernacular daily paper, which in one of the editorials appearing only a couple of days back, in its issue. had criticised the Poona city municipal members with reference to the alleged use of "Chicago methods" in restraining a school board member from attending a meeting of the school board. The resolution further stated that the representative of this journal be henceforth disallowed to sit on the press-benches of the house. Mr. Lanjale had moved an amendment to this resolution disapproving of the unnecessary victimisation of the representative of the paper by depriving him of his previliage, but had instead suggested that the editor of the journal be legally dealt with. When at the end of the discussion both the amendment and the resolution put to vote the amendment was lost and the resolution carried by a formidable majority.

A meeting of Poona citizens held this evening under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar strongly protested against the attitude of the Congress Working Committee with regard to the Communal Award. Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, D. V. Divekar, Dr. Palsule, R. K. Khadilkar and Mrs. Laxmibai Bhide were among those who addressed the meeting.

GENERAL ELECTION ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Ceylon Ministers Consider State Council's Appeal

COLOMBO, August 3

According to the "Ceylon Observer" an appeal by the State Council on the Japanese quota issue is now being considered by the Ministers, some of whom met unofficially, to-day, to review the situation that had arisen from the Secretary of State's action.

The Ministers who met this morning were unanimous that the view of the electorate, through a general election, is the only answer to the Secretary of State's allegaion that the Board of Ministers do not represent the will of the people in this matter.

It will be remembered that the Board of Ministers informed the Governor last week that they could not recommend to the State Council the acceptance of the proposed quotas.—United Press.

WHAT LED THEM TO RESIGN

(Continued from page 1)

separate electorates must be discarded completely as a condition precedent to any national system of representation, and generally by the Congress Scheme of July 1931, which Mahatma Gandhi placed before the Round Table Conference, and which has been supported by Nationalist Muslims all over the country. The Party will also take at the proper time whatever steps it may think fit to have the objectionable features of the Communal Award radically modified by the British Parliament when the Award comes before it as an internal part of the White Paper proposals. The Party does not approve of legislative interference in matters of religion.—A.P.

Hardest Luck For India!

Vernieux Has Accident With Shoes Which Causes Him To Lose 100-Yard Race At White City

LONDON, Aug. 4

The blue sky sunny weather favoured start of Games at White City. The wind was blowing crosswise, thus it did not affect sprint. Approximately 40,000 spectators were present. King and Prince of Wales sent messages of goodwill.

RACE RESULTS

Quartermile Hurdles Final: Hunter (Scotland), Reily (Australia), Brown (England). Time: 55 and one-fifth minutes. Won by three yards. One yard separated the second and the third.

Green (England) won the heat in 83 metres Hurdles. Time: 11 and nine-tenth seconds, which is a British record.

Hundred Yards: Vernieux was eliminated in the heat, beaten by Davis (England), Poole (Canada) Green (England) won the heat third. Won by a foot. A yard separated the second and the third. Time 10 and two-tenths seconds. Only the first two were qualified for semi-finals.

FAILURE OF VERNIEUX

Vernieux was well away among leaders for half the distance, but possed close home

Mumby interviewed by "Reuter" said Vernieux should have won but was most nervous and watched the opponents more than concentrating on his own efforts. "I think he should have gone even faster in early stages." It is notable his draw number was 13.

INDIA'S SEVENTH PLACE

Hop, Step and Jump: Final:—Metcalfe (Australia) 51½ feet three inches a British record. Richardson (Canada) 48 feet three-quarters inch, Brainsby (New Zealand) 47 feet 11½ inches. Singh (India) was 7th, 44 feet seven and a half inches.

Womens: Throwing Javelin Final: Lunn (England) 105 feet seven and a quarter inches. Halstead (England) 101 feet, six and a quarter inches. Cox (England) 98 feet eight-and-a-half inches.

ACCIDENT TO VERNIEUX

Vernieux, interview by "Reuter," said the actual start was bad, though he soon got into stride being ahead 75 yards. "Then the outside right shoe suddenly burst, making me stumble almost and my foot."

Unquestionably the accident caused him to lose race, which was hardest luck for India.

It is officially announced the hours of the final Test which are shortened will be: 11/30 to 6/30 daily, instead of commencing at 11 a.m.

COMMUNIST TROOPS MOBILISE IN CHINA

Attempt To Break Prrolonged Blockade Df Strongholds

HONGKONG, Aug. 3.

The British destroyer "Witch," a Japanese cruiser and an American gunboat have been despatched to Foochow in the Fukien Province, to protect foreign nationals against the threatened invasion of Communist troops from the interior.

The Communist forces are estimated at 5,000 and are advancing in an attempt to break the prolonged blockade of their strongholds in South Kiangsi enforced by Chinese troops. It is reported that they have already captured Paisha, 12 miles from Foochow.—Reuter.

WHY THEY WENT ON HUNGER STRIKE

Madras Law Member On Coimbatore Jail Incident

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Answering interpellation in the Madras Council to-day, regarding hunger-strike of some prisoners in the Coimbatore Central Jail. Sir K. V. Reddy, Law Member, said, two B Class prisoners went on hunger-strike from June 21. One was transferred to the Salem Central Jail and he broke his fast on July 27. The general condition of the prisoner who is still on hunger-strike is reported to be fair. Non-compliance with their request, that they should be let out from their blocks without strict vigilance, the Law Member said, was the cause of the hunger-strike.

The Inspector-General of Prisons issued instructions to the Superintendent permitting the prisoners to move about outside their cells provided, they were strictly watched and were not allowed in contact with other prisoners. They did not appreciate this concession. Government did not propose to take any further action in the matter.—A. P. Special.

POPULARISATION OF CLASSICAL MUSIC

Fifth Session Of Indian Music Conference At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

D. R. Bhattacharya, Chairman, Reception Committee, Music Conference, University of Allahabad, writes:—

The fifth session of the Music Conference and Competitions, University of Allahabad, will be held from November 3 to 8, 1934, in the Vizianagram Hall, Muir College Buildings. Musicians students of schools and colleges, and students of music academies, who wish to take part in the competitions (vocal and instrumental) are requested to fill in the forms which can be had from the office of the Music Conference, Muir College Buildings. Medals and prizes will be awarded to deserving competitors. It is also intended to arrange lectures and discussions on Indian music and to hold an exhibition of Indian musical instruments.

Persons interested in music are requested to become patrons, donors or members of the Reception Committee. They will be entitled to join in all the functions of the conference without any extra charge. They will also be given the best seats in the conference hall in the order, in which the fee is received. Payment should be made by cheques or cash to the undersigned or to the Treasurer, Music Conference on or before October 5, 1934.

The aims and objects of this conference are:—

(1) To popularise and encourage the propagation of classical Indian music amongst the educated classes in general and the students community in particular.

(2) To arrange lectures and discussions for the purpose of providing a workable uniform system of 'ragas' and 'talas' with special reference to the Northern system of music.

(3) To evolve a uniform system of notation acceptable to all schools of thought in the country.

MEMBERSHIP FEE:—Patron Rs. 30; Donor Rs. 20: Reception Committee Rs. 10.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, M.L.C., has kindly consented to open the conference.

POONA PACT

Bengal Harijan Deputation To Governor

CALCUTTA, August 4.

A deputation on behalf of the All-Bengal Depressed Classes Federation waited on His Excellency the Governor of Bengal yesterday and submitted a representation pointing out that there is no possibility of any agreement regarding the changes in the Communal Award as amended by the Poona Pact.

Any change without the agreement of the Depressed Classes, the deputationists felt would create a political turmoil in India with disastrous results, for those that accepted the Award look upon it as a solemn pledge of Great Britain from which there cannot be any turning back.

His Excellency gave a sympathetic reply.—United Press.

Kanarese Free "Weekly"

(From Our Correspondent,

DHARWAR, Aug. 1.

A free weekly (Kanarese) "Abhyudaya" has been started in Dharwar by Messrs. Bhalchandra Ghanekar and S. W. Jathar and its first issue has been published to-day with attractive features and Congress news-items. The copies were freely distributed all over the Karnatak.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 11 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akbar 23 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 3 1303
Sunrise: 6h 16m
Sunset: 7h 13m
High Water: 9-41 29-22
Low Water: 1-43 15-56

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the Disillusioned Man" by Rev. K. MacPherson, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

The Hon. Sardar Sir Suleman Kassum Mitha has accepted the presidentship of the Union for the current year.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE, DADAR

The adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at the above Committee's Office.

LECTURES ON QURAN

Under the auspices of Quranic Society Prof. Zahooruddin will deliver a lecture on "Quran" in Urdu in the Anjumani Islam High School, ground floor, at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

LECTURE ON "IMPOSSIBLE"

Under the auspices of the Indian Literary Association Mr. C. G. Trilokekar will deliver a lecture on "Impossible" at Madan House, Kandewadi Naka, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SANTA CRUZ GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Mr. Gijubhai Badheka will deliver a lecture on "Bal Manas" on Monday the 6th instant at 5 p.m. at Bhavanje Karsondas Bungalow.

PEDANEKAR DNYATI MEETING

There will be a common meeting of the "Pedanekar Dnyati" to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Maratha High School Hall (opposite Two Temples, Girgaum) to discuss the problem of "Aggregate Institution."

"RELIGION AND MORALITY"

Under the auspices of Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya Mr. D. V. Kanvinde will give a public discourse in Marathi on "Religion and Morality" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Bhuvan, Plot No. 248, Matunga, (G. I. P.).

SOUTH INDIANS' WELFARE SOCIETY

The first half-yearly meeting of the South Indians' Welfare Society, Bombay will be held in the premises of the School (Wadke House, behind Ambernath Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay 16) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

THE MOST FASCINATING LOVER EVER KNOWN!
Fredric March
equals his performance of 'Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde' in
„DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY."
A Paramount Picture with EVELYN VENABLE
PATHE
TO-DAY: 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Death Takes a Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ace of Aces". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 4 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta-ke-Bhagwan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Lost Chord". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Big Timer". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Lazy River". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"I Believed in You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Indian Programme. Theatrical Morning. The Radio Artistes present "Khoosroo Sherin". 11-30 a.m. European Programme. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra. 1 p.m. Close Down. 6 p.m. A Special Selection of South Indian Music. 7-30 p.m. Indian Orchestra, light Hindi and Bengali songs. 8-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Time Signal. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10 p.m. Close down. Wavelengths 37.4 and 49. 10 metres.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. Bernard Crook Quintet. 8-00 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. A religious service: Relayed from Exeter Cathedral. 9-30 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. 10-00 p.m. A Newspaper going to Press, a talk by Mr. George W. Bishop. 10-15 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 10-55 p.m. A topical talk. 11-00 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

THE S. I. EDUCATION SOCIETY

A series of Harikatha Kalakshepams will be given in aid of the S. I. Education Society by Gayaka Sikhamani L. Muthia Bhagavathar at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P.) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (Valli Parinayam).

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Applications are invited from those who wish to stand as candidates duly proposed and seconded as representative from this Ward to B. P. C. C.

Applications must reach this office on or before Tuesday Aug. 7, 1934 upto 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MALAD GANESHOTSAVA

A public meeting of the Hindu residents of Malad will be held in the premises of Rama Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. when last year's report and accounts will be submitted for acceptance and a managing Committee for the year will be appointed.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR (RED FLAG) UNION

Mr. Lalji Pendse, acting General Secretary writes:

The head office of the above Union has been removed (from Batatawalla Mansions, Lal Baug) to Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel.

All communications should, therefore, be addressed to the above place.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

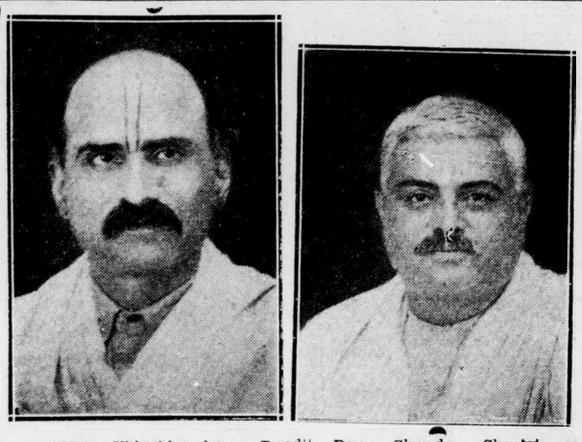
Mails for Australia per s.s. "Oronsay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

VEDIC LECTURES

A series of lectures will be delivered shortly to those who are interested in the study of Hinduism. Young men who wish to have a serious study of the Religion are alone requested to write to Mr. G. V. S. Babu, 97 Mahim Mansions, Bombay No 16, for reserving seats. The lectures will be free and delivered at some central places in Bombay.

"OM SAMARTH BHARAT MELA"

The Secretary of the Mela writes: This popular Mela of Dadar, whose working was at a standstill for the last two years will start its work for this year's "Ganesh-Utsaw". The programme will consist of songs sung by boys and girls, lively dialogues, Powadas and some fitting gymnastic displays. The Managers of various Ganesh-Utsawas are therefore requested to see the Secretary of the Mela personally between 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. on any day or to correspond at the following address. Secretary, Samarth Bharat Mela, c/o T. R. Narawane, Goregaonkar Buildings, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.



(Left).—Vidyabhooshan Pundit Ram Chandra Shastri, organiser of the Sanskrit Pracharini Pathshala, which was inaugurated in Bombay on Sunday last at Sagar Bhavan, Bhuleshwar, for the spread of Sanskrit learning. (Right).—Kaviratna Pundit Radhey Shyam, a well-known Sanskrit scholar of Bareilly who specially came down to Bombay for the inaugural ceremony of the Pathshala. Half a crore of copies of his numerous works dealing with the lives of Rama and Krishna are reported to have been sold up to now.

ANDHRA LEADER REGRETS BENARES RESIGNATIONS

Communal Award Breaks National Unity And Solidarity, Says Desabhakta

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR (By Mail), Aug. 2.

Desh-Bhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu, the Andhra Congress-leader and a prominent No-Change Leader, when interviewed about the resignations of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M.S. Aney from the Congress Parliamentary Board after the Benares meeting said that the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M.S. Aney from the C.P. B. and the latter even from the Congress Working Committee, are highly regrettable. Both of them are veteran Congress leaders and their breaking off from the Congress means a serious loss to it.

BREAKS NATIONAL UNITY.

The Communal Award which is the cause of the cleavage is undoubtedly anti-national, as it perpetuates the spirit of exclusiveness between the different communities in our country and destroys national unity and solidarity. Though the formation of the Constituent Assembly and the settlement of the Communal question by that Assembly are a distant hope, there does not appear to be any other way open for the solution of this vexed question.

"FRUITLESS."

The National Convention as suggested by Pandit Malaviya does not appear to be of any use to solve the Communal problem as that expedient tried on previous occasions, was found to be fruitless.

Though these leaders have severed their connection with the Congress Parliamentary Board, there can be no doubt that they will always support the Congress and help its cause except on communal question with regard to which the opinion they hold is fundamentally opposed to the view of the Congress.

FIRST MEETING AFTER LIFTING OF BAN

Conciliation Bill Denounced

The first meeting of the Bombay textile workers after the lifting of the ban was held in the Lalbaug maidan last evening under the auspices of the Red-Flag G.K.U. and Young Workers' League. Com. C. M. Jadhav presided.

It was addressed by Messrs. Suryavanshi, Mhatre, Bhayyaji, Kulkarni and Mirajkar.

The whole history of the last General Strike was explained. The speakers exhorted the workers to fight against the new offensive of Standardisation Conciliation Bill. The wide implications of the new Bill were fully explained and, thereupon, the workers unanimously showed their opposition to the Bill by raising their hands. The workers were exhorted to carry forward their organisation's activities through chawls and mill committees.

SANTA CRUZ TARUN MANDAL

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle" will deliver the inaugural address of the above Mandal today at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Amar Bhuvan Hall, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, when Sjt. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, the vice-president of the Mandal will preside. Among other speakers will be Mrs. Urmilla Mehta and Sjt. Jayant Kothari. The meeting is open to public.

KAVI SHAMAL BHATT

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad, Mr. Ambalal B. Jani will deliver a public lecture on "Kavi Shamal Bhatt" at Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabhamandir on Sunday the 5th August at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Durgashanker Shastri has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

B. P. SANATANIST LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a conference of the Bombay Presidency Sanatanist leaders will be held at Madhav Baug under the presidentship of His Holiness Shrimad Jagadguru Shankaracharya Maharaj Shri Bharti Krishna Tirthaji of Goverdhan Math Jagannath Puri, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to form a Provincial Branch of the All-India Sanatanist Election Board, recently established at the All-India Sanatanist Leaders' Conference, held at Calcutta and further to frame a scheme for carrying out the aims and objects of the Election Board, to contest the elections at the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, Municipality and Local Boards-Bodies.

BAIL FOR APPELLANT

Goldsmith Who Was Convicted For Receiving Stolen Property

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 4.

Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, admitted yesterday an appeal preferred by Bhaoo Bhiku Shet, a goldsmith, who was convicted (along with three others) by the First Class Magistrate of Kalyan on a charge of receiving stolen property, and who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' additional hard labour. The appellant was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 500. August 28 is fixed for hearing arguments.

The trial court convicted Rama Raoji, Shravanya Itia and Girjya Diverka on charges of housebreaking and theft of ornaments and clothes from the house of Keshav Tukaram, a tailor, on the night of January 23 last and sentenced the first accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month's additional imprisonment, and the second and third accused to four months' imprisonment with fine of Rs. 30 each. They have not appealed, having admitted previous convictions.

POSSESSION OF BOMB-SHELL & CARTRIDGES

S. Chakravartty Gets 6 Years R. I.

CALCUTTA, Aug 4.

Satyaranjan Chakravartty was sentenced to-day to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Arms Act, and to six years under Explosives Act, sentences to run concurrently.

The accused was charged with having had in his possession or under his control, two lives cartridges, two empty bomb shells, a spent cartridge and an empty bombshell with a cap, the last of which he placed with a blacksmith in order to bore a hole in the cap.—A.P.

SANATANISTS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

But They Must Accept Religious Neutrality Says Satyamurty

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

"I have no regret whatsoever about the formation of Parliamentary Board. I shall certainly render all assistance I can render. I want you and others to keep things pure and above selfishness." This message from Mahatma Gandhi was brought by Mr. S. Satyamurthi Propaganda Secretary of the Parliamentary Board, who returned this morning after attendng the Benares discussions.

In a statement to the "United Press" in this connection, Mr. Satyamurthi added that he did not obtain the message for publication, but hoped Gandhiji will not object.

Asked if Gandhiji's desire would be fulfilled, Mr. Satyamurthi declared: "I have every confidence it will be fulfilled."

PATRIOTIC GURU

Questioned what he thought of the attitude of the Sanatanists, Mr. Satyamurthi said he had rare privilege of meeting His Holiness Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetam now at Allahabad. His Holiness, said Mr. Satyamurthi, is one of the greatest spiritual Gurus in India to-day and at the same time a great patriot. His Holiness of course is anxious that legislatures ought to be filled by men, who accept principle. There ought to be no innovation by legislations in religious beliefs or practices. But subject to that His Holiness strongly feels the place of true Sanatanists is inside the Congress and certainly not against Congress. "I therefore hope," concluded Mr. Satyamurthi, "the Sanatanists will co-operate with Congress, while insisting on acceptance of religious neutrality." United Press.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION

3 Polling Booths In G. Ward

The "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee announces:—

Three Polling Booths for the B. P.C.C. Elections have been decided upon:—

No. 1—Dadar, near about the Congress Office.

No. 2—De Lisle Road, Beryl Building, 1st floor, below the bridge, opposite B.B. and C.I. Rly. Workshop.

No. 3—Matunga, Library room in Chauda Bhuvan Building, Ground-floor,, corner of Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Hardinge Road.

Voting Time:—8 to 11 a. m. and again from 3 to 7-30 p. m.

Voting will be by cumulative system. Those who have been enrolled before 6-30 p. m. on 31st July, 1934 and whose names have been entered in the Office Electoral Roll will only be allowed to vote.

N. B.—These elections will take place if only there are more than eleven candidates.

LUCKY FIND OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Visit To Shop For Repair Of Picture Leads To Discovery

The story of how the attempt to get a torn picture repaired at a local shop led to the accidental discovery of stolen property and ornaments and G. C. Notes worth Rs. 307 in the aggregate was related before the VI Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday.

The facts of the case are that on 22nd July last, Mrs. Choudhari discovered her jewellery and some money missing from her cupboard while her husband was away.

On the morning of the 2nd August, the youngest son of Mr. Chowdhari, tore some paper on the back of a valuable picture hanging against the wall, to get which repaired, the elder son went into a local shop where he recognised the jewellery stolen on 22nd July.

Two domestic servants Zahurul-Haq Rayazul (20) and Flora Albert Rodrigues were strongly suspected of complicity in the theft and have now been arrested by the Police.

The two suspects were produced before the VI Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 each with surety.

The hearing has been fixed for the 7th instant.

Property worth Rs. 297 have till now been recovered.

ALL 64 ACCUSED IN SUTTA GULLY CASE ACQUITTED

Magistrate Holds It Was Not "Special Warrant" But Was "Ambigous And Too General"

The Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday decided the case of the remaining accused in the Sutta Gulli Raid Case, and acquitted all the accused.

After a lengthy argument by the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Mankar, and a brief reply by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz on the validity of the warrant, his Worship held that the warrant was ambiguous in its wordings and was not a special warrant as required by the law.

He also found that it had not been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any of the accused went to the place for the purpose of gaming.

JUDGMENT

In acquiting all the 64 accused both on the facts of the case and on the question of the validity of the warrant, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, said that in the present case 64 more persons, who were arrested along with Mr. Horniman stood charged under section 5 of the Gaming Act, with being found in a common gaming house for the purpose of gaming, on the night of April 28th last. It had been argued for the accused that the warrant was bad in law. Two grounds were urged, firstly, that the warrant was ambiguous and general, and, secondly, that, as the accused were arrested in an open place on a public street, it could not be said that their arrests fell within the words "house, room or place," as defined in section 6 of the Gaming Act.

Continuing the Magistrate said that Mr. Knairaz had cited certain authorities in support of his contentions, but having regard to the decisions in the cases of Emperor versus Thavermull and Jabbermull, his Worship held that the portion of the lane where the raid had been carried out could be construed as a place within the meaning of section 6. In view of the fact that there was sufficient evidence before the Court to show that there was localisation of gaming at the place, the warrant was legal so far as that it related to that point.

ACCUSED'S CONTENTION MUST PREVAIL

Referring to the contention that the warrant was vaguely worded and was, therefore, ambiguous, the Magistrate held that the contention of the accused "must prevail."

Mr. Manker had argued, the Magistrate observed, that the document must be so construed as to give effect to the intention of the document. No doubt that was a wholesome rule of construction which applied not only to Wills and other documents, such as orders of the Court and decrees. But in this case inspite of the ingenuity of Mr. Manker, the Magistrate stated that he failed to see how this warrant could be said to be a special warrant, as understood in section 6 of the Act. "The first principle of interpretation was that the document must be read as a whole and the words must be construed in their ordinary sense," said Sir Hormuzdiar, "The Court cannot in construing the document leave out any word unless on the face of it they appear to have crept in by mistake or accident."

THE HANDICAP

In this case, the Magistrate observed, the prosecution had not called or examined Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who had issued the warrant, and, therefore, the Court was not in a position to say what was the information placed before him, and there was nothing before the Court to show that the information was only of a particular kind. If the informant had mentioned to Mr. Wilkins that there was a house in that locality used as a common gaming house, the warrant would have been issued to raid that house. If there was information that a particular room was used for the same purpose the warrant would have been issued in that form. But in such a case the warrant must be definite so as to enable the person raiding to identify the room or house.

NOT A SPECIAL WARRANT

"In the absence of these particulars, therefore, it cannot be urged or contended that this was a special warrant." The Magistrate did not agree with Mr. Mankar that the words "house, room ..... situate at" should be construed as if they were scored off. The fact was that these words had not been scored off, and they must be read as they stood and the Court must give effect to it.

The Magistrate did not agree that the words "and with its junction with Sheik Memon street" referred to Old Sutta Gulli. Whatever the intention of the police may be the Court had to construe the document as it stood and the Magistrate found that the words referred to Vithalvadi and not to the beginning of Old Sutta Gulli.

WARRANT HELD TO BE AMBIGUOUS

"I hold on the face of the warrant that it is ambiguous and too general and not special. This alone is enough to dispose off the case against all the accused," said Sir Hormuzdiar. "But it is necessary for me to go further, in case the matter proceeds further, to give my opinion as to the facts of the case. I think I have already stated in my previous judgment, why in the case of a public street, the presumption is considerably weakened. In such cases the accused are not in a position to bring witnesses, and the Court had to accept their plea for being there. So far as the accused on whom no chits have been found, the Magistrate accepted the explanations given by them and held that they had, by their explanations, made to appear that they were not there for the purpose of gaming. Some went there to see their relatives and some went there to take pan, purees and milk. It was in evidence that there were a number of shops in the lane.

CASE FOR ACQUITTAL

Referring to those with whom chits were found, the Magistrate observed that four copies of "Dhum Dhadaka," were found on one of the accused, while in the case of some others chits were found. The accused in reference to the four copies of the paper had stated that he was a newspaper seller. As regards the chits, the Magistrate said that no prosecution witness had sworn to say where each person was arrested and which particular chit was found on which accused, without reference to the panchnama. He, therefore, held that even on the facts the accused were entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Dr. Daruwalla, Mr. Chelshanker Vyas and Mr. A. Birdie defended the accused.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA

Youth Kills Girl And Commits Suicide

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

A double tragedy believed to be be the sequel of a love episode occurred this afternoon in a house in Wellesley Square resulting in the death of an Anglo-Indian girl and a youth.

It transpires that the youth was desperately in love with the girl who did not approve the same, and sought shelter under roof of a relation of hers. Taking advantage of absence of the girl's guardian to-day, the youth dashed in with a dagger and inflicted fatal stab-wounds on the girl and then committed suicide.—United Press.

INDIAN IN ZANZIBAR

Ceylon Official Enquiry Into Their Conditions

SIMLA, Aug 4.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Agent to the Governor-General, Ceylon, has arrived at Simla. He is proceeding on deputation to Zanzibar to investigate the condition of Indians in Zanzibar, vis-a-vis certain measures passed by the Colonial Legislature.

It will be recalled that Sir Maharajsingh who was asked to go to Zanzibar could not do so owing to illness, and it was understood Mr. Bozman, his secretary also was unable to go.

Mr. Menon will stay at Zanzibar for about six weeks.—A.P.

YOUR ENGLISH

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The Tutorial Institute
Edward Park Road, Delhi, 33.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

A Sample Of British Sportsmanship?

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

A crisis of serious dimensions has overtaken Calcutta football. For the first time in the history of Calcutta football, or for the matter of that of any tournament that I remember at the moment, a competition had to be declared null and void because the finalists refused to complete their ultimate engagement. The reasons for this extreme step taken by the military authorities are given in a letter written by Major-General H. K. Bethell G O C, Presidency and Assam District to the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Football Association. I make no apology in reproducing the said letter here in toto:—

MAJ.-GENL. BETHELL'S LETTER

"I very much regret having to ask you to bring the following to the notice of your committee. For some time past the refereeing in the Calcutta League and the I. F. A. tournament has so frequently been of such poor class that the cumulative effects have proved inimical to military football and discipline. The Commanding Officers of both regiments, whose teams were engaged in the Shield final, as well as others, had previously approached me on this matter. The control of the Shield final was inexplicably unsatisfactory. In the interests of Army Football, I have had to report the case to the Army Sports Control Board, India. I have recommended that military teams should not be allowed to participate in either the League or the I. F. A. championships, until such time as the I. F. A. can satisfy the Army Sports Control Board, that they have established a satisfactory and workable system for the efficient control of the games. I hope that in the true interests of clean sport, this may be an accomplished fact before next season commences."

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF UPHEAVAL.

Before I comment on the merits of the decision of the two teams, the Durham Light Infantry and K. R. Rifle Corps, and the terms of the above letter, I would like to refresh the memory of my readers as to incidents which turned out to be the immediate causes of the upheaval. First of all, during the progress of the final match "Laverick, the centre-forward of the Durhams, neatly headed a ball up against the bottom of the cross-bar and the ball turned inwards and fell straight down from where the goal-keeper scrambled it away for a corner. The ball had of course gone into the net and come out again, but the referee, who had probably not seen it, signalled for a corner. One or two of the Durham's forwards protested volubly and practically forced the referee to consult the linesman. This the referee did with the result that he changed his decision and rightly awarded the Durhams a goal."

PLAYED BEYOND TIME-LIMIT.

Another cause of the disruption was that the referee allowed the game to go on for over a minute beyond the time limit, which helped the Durhams to equalise with the last shot of the match and thereby deprived the Rifle Corps of a victory.

These are the two main causes which led to the abrupt culmination of the Shield Tournament. For the first incident there is another version which says that the refree being unsighted at the moment, was not sure whether the ball entered the net or not. Consequently he himself went up to the linesmen for consultation and gave the verdict.

REFEREE'S DECISION UPHELD.

As for the extra time, there were wild guesses all over the ground. Some went to the length of putting it down to 2 minutes and 14 seconds. The referee's stop watch showed an extra period of 64 seconds, for which he had a very simple explanation. He said that he had allowed it on account of loss of time during the play. The law was definite and clear on this point. The I. F. A. Council had, therefore, no other alternative but to uphold the referee and turn down the protest lodged by the Rifle Corps.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF POOR REFEREEING.

Now comes the letter of the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District which practically forbade participation of the Durhams and the Rifles in the replay ordered by the I. F. A. Council. The reasons for their withdrawal as given out by Maj.-Genl. Bethell are: (1) "For some time past the refereeing in the Calcutta League and the I. F. A. tournament has so frequently been of such poor class that the cumulative effects have proved inimical to military football and discipline." And (2) "The control of the Shield final was inexplicably unsatisfactory."

PERFECT REFEREE YET UNBORN.

To take the second point first, because that was the immediate cause of the withdrawal, one must remember that the game was in charge of no less a referee than Mr. P. K. Gupta, the President of the Calcutta Referees Association, and one of the best referees not only in Calcutta but in the whole country. Even then I am prepared to concede, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Gupta erred in his decisions. Is that any reason why the teams should have withdrawn from the contest? Teams and players have lost their due honours through the mistakes of referees, umpires or judges from the beginning of time, and they are bound to recur in future. It has been aptly said that a perfect referee is yet to born.

DEMAND OF SPORTSMANSHIP

Therefore, sportsmanship demanded a loyal adherence or generous acceptance of the referee's decisions. But there was no good reason whatever for withdrawing from the final match. Granting that referring was generally poor during this season, it was no valid ground for non-co-operation at this final stage. If the local military authorities were so dissatisfied with the state of affairs as it is now made out to be the proper course for them was to play the final through and then warn the I. F. A. that unless and until refereeing was improved, they would not be able to participate in their tournaments. I have yet to learn that the military authorities offered their assistance in this behalf and it was refused.

DISCIPLINE IS OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE.

General Bethell says that in the interest of military football and discipline he had to take this drastic action. I did not know that there was a difference between the interests of civilian and military football and their discipline. I have always held that discipline is of supreme importance in the game, whether to civil or military teams, or to Europeans or Indians. By setting this example of indiscipline, they have told the world that whenever anybody disagrees with the decision of the referee or the Administrative Body, he should non-co-operate.

INDIANS SET EXAMPLE.

I should like the military authorities to look at this picture. It happened in the Rovers Tournament a few years ago. The Aryans of Calcutta felt aggrieved at the poor refereeing of Mr. E. J Turner and the decision of the W. I. F. A. Council to suspend one of their players without taking any action against the other offending player who belonged to the Attached Section. At this apparent partiality, the Aryans wanted to withdraw from the tournament and the other Calcutta teams, Howrah Union and Bhowanipore, were willing to follow suit. I was then on the Council of the W. I. F. A. Though I wholeheartedly sympathised with thei rjust grievance, I persuaded them not to do anything so unsporting. The Mohan Bagans gave a similar example of sportsmanship in a Durand Cup Semi-Final when the referee closed the game five minutes before time, which cost the Mohan Bagan the cup.

BORI BUNDAR IN HYSTERICS.

As might be expected, Bori Bundar has become hysterical over the Calcutta impasse. The Babe never misses an opportunity of reading sermons to others, especially where Indians are concerned. When the Colaba United non-co-operated with the prize-distribution of the Nadkarni Cup; the Baby shrieked and howled for the gods to shower all their punishments on poor, misguided heads of the Indian team. Now, of course, the tune is different, because mightier forces are concerned in this affair. Question of discipline does not arise at all General Bethell and his colleagues are above it.

INDIAN SUPREMACY THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Besides withdrawing the teams from the tournament, the General has threatened recommend to the Army Sports Control Board to boycott the Calcutta competitions. The I. F. A. Council cannot afford to lose such a paying customer. In their dispair they have resolved to import a referee from England next season to appease the wrath of the Military authorities. I do not suppose there will be any complaint—no boycott at least—after this. The whole trouble, to my mind arose from the fact that Indians are gaining greater control over things in sports in Calcutta, which is distasteful to minds unprepared for it.

ENDURANCE SWIMMING

Mr. Ghosh To Establish World Record

DACCA, August 4.

Profulla Ghosh, the famous champion swimmer, who arrived here to establish a world-record of 50 hours' endurance swimming with handcuffs got into water this morning at 8-13 at Ramna Tank.

Mr. Ghosh with handcuffs and two life savers jumped into water amidst the blowing of counch shells, music and chanting of Vedic mantras.—United Press.

COURAGEOUS STAND

Pt. Malaviya Congratulated

BENARES, Aug. 4.

Pandit Malaviya is receiving several messages of congratulations on the courageous and firm stand which he and Mr. Aney have taken in relation to the question of the Communal Award. Among these Raja Narendranath from Lahore wires: "Delighted to learn of your firm stand in defence of legitimate Hindu rights. I congratulate you."

Sir P. C. Ray wires: "Congratulations on definite and courageous stand against White Paper and Communal Award. Majority of Bengal Congress support you."

Among others who have sent him similar messages are Dr. Pramathnath Banerji, Mr. Aswini Kumar Ghose, Mr. Padmaraj Jain, Swami Satyanand of the Hindu Mission, Calcutta, and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.—A.P.

GLAMORGAN vs. AUSTRALIANS

Visitors Make 272 For3 At Tea-Time

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The match between Glamorgan and Australians began, to-day, at Swansea, in fine weather. The wicket was soft after recent rains.

Bradman, Ponsford (who received a cable announcing the death of his father at Melbourne), McCabe, Wall (who is suffering from strain in the leg), and Grimmet stood down from the Australian team.

Glamorgan Team: Turnbulll, Dyson, E. Davies, Duckfield, Lavis, Smart, Jenkins, Riley, Glover, Clay and Mercer.

The respective captains have accepted the offer of Swansea tradesmen to pay the talent money.

The Australians were wearing black armlets as a mark of respect for the death of Ponsford's father.

Australians made 111 for one wicket. Batsmen played confidently, scoring a run a minute, mainly through hits to leg.

272 FOR 3

Australians had made 272 for three at tea. Woodful was getting runs with efforts ease, through splendid variety strokes all round the wicket. At 82 he appeared stumped, but though the bails were shipped off the appeal was negatived.

Darling was clean-bowled by Mercer's first ball after lunch. Kippax took 100 minutes to collect his 77 which included 11 boundary hits. His partnership with Woodfull produced 136 runs.

TATE TAKES 100TH WICKET OF SEASON

Surrey Defeat Sussex By Eight Wkts.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 3.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Sussex 242 and 168 (Harry Parks 53). Surrey 351 and 60 for 2 (Tate 2 for 13. Tate captured his hundredth wicket of the season). Surrey won by 8 wickets.

Glamorgan 213 for 3 declared (Emerys Davies 100 not out; Smart 56 not out). Middlesex 104 (Clay 7 for 43). Glamorgan won on the first innings.

Derby 345. Yorks 187 (Leyland 62; Mitchell 5 for 31) and, following on, 97 for no wickets (Sutcliffe 52 not out). Derby won on the first innings.

Notts 109 and 222 (Voce 65; Boyes 6 for 96). Hants 206 and 117 (Voce 5 for 35; Gunn 5 for 58).

Leicester 493. Worcester 246 and, following on, 240 for 8 (Martin 61. Quaife 99).

Haileybury, beginning a two days' fixture with Cheltenham at Lord's to-day, were all out for 211. Cheltenham 77, and, following on, 3 for 1 at the close.

THEORY OF NEW RELATIVITY

Sir Suleman's Exposition

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

At a meeting of the U. P. Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, today Sir Suleman, Chief Justice, explained his mathematical theory of New Relativity to an appreciative audience —A.P.

MADRAS BEAT BANGALORE

Annual Hockey Match Result

(From Our Correspondent).

(MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The annual Hockey Match between Bangalore and Madras was played this evening before a fairly large gathering, at Chepaug, the latter winning by four goals to two. Madras opened well, and when the game was 15 minutes in progress, Mahboob Hussain put Madras on the lead. Soon Macnamara added another goal. Thereafter Bangaloreans pressed, and before the interval, scored one goal through the corner.

At half time Madras were leading by two goals to one. On resumption Bangaloreans made a vigorous attack, and succeeded in drawing level. Thereafter the Madras forwards showed good moves and team-work, and before the closure scored two more goals, Macnamara and Sattur being responsible for each goal for the Home team. Mahboob and Macnamara played well and for the visitors Howell (Goalie) brought good many saves.

FOR LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 3.

The Special Committee of the International Lawn Tennis Federation appointed to go into the proposed change in the foot-fault rule, have recommended to the national associations that the auxiliary line should be drawn at a distance of two feet behind the baseline wherefrom the servers take up the stand and keep one foot behind it during delivery.

Outsiders To Fore On Opening Day Of Poona Races

Obaid Rides Two Winners In Fine Style

Amir Akhlak And Rahinderry Score In Spectacular Fashion

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The Poona Racing Season commenced on Saturday before a good attendance, but visitors from Bombay did not muster in large numbers as was expected. There was ample accommodation in the Race Specials. For some reason or other punters fight shy of Poona, and the results on the opening day will not encourage many to pay a visit next week.

In a card of nine events one second favourite obliged, and six long priced winners turned up to gladden the hearts of the bookmakers.

Obaid who is riding in great form at present, was the only jockey to ride two winners. N. Raymond and Syed Mustapha saddled two winners each.

CONTINUOUS DRIZZLE.

With the course on the heavy side the timings were dead slow, and a continuous drizzle made conditions anything but pleasant for all concerned.

The victory of Amir Akhlak in Div. II of the Basra Plate was the most remarkable performance of the afternoon. This mare for whom the Maharajah of Idar paid a stiff price, disappointed badly in Bombay. Tod Hewitt has got her right and she slammed the opposition with a spectacular late burst, which was electrifying. Stead, the Australian jockey handled his mount in masterly style. Happy King led into the straight and will bear watching when the going is less holding.

BIG GAMBLE GOES WEST

A big gamble went west when Will Scarlet was beaten in the Reay Plate by Lady Brendan (late Serviette). Sir Osborne Smith was present to see the son of Bold Archer run, but had the mortification of witnessing a defeat instead of a runaway victory. Will Scarlet who led till the second Enclosure, failed to cope with the sturdy Lady Brendan, who has reached her best.

Selby made too much use of Abundance in the Andover Plate, with the result that Chivalresque came up with a well-timed run to beat him near nome. Shaphir who finished third, should soon win a race.

THRILLING FINISH.

Rahinderry ridden by J. O'Neale and Hatless fought out the finish of the Brisbane Plate, the favourite going under by a head.

Karam Allah proved an easy winner in Div. I of the Basra Plate, and is likely to win in Class I, so greatly has this grey improved.

Obaid and Rejoice make a good combination, and Mr. Khairaz's roan mare captured the Mysore Plate with a lot to spare. She is too good to remain in Class IV and is due for promotion.

Thompson handled Quinze very cleverly to get the better of Vortex in the Ghorpuri Plate (Div. III). Over a longer course Legion of Honour should be seen in a different light.

JABBAR'S FALL

Zainin who had blinkers was the surprise packet in the Ghorpuri Plate Div. I. Jabbar, the Arab jockey rode a vigorous finish to beat Roj al Bahar. This rider had a narrow escape when he fell off Madras in Div. III of the same plate.

Tahwihin, a grey mare was fancied by her connections to win Div. II of the Ghorpuri Plate, and with Obaid's assistance won handsomely. Her jockey carried 7 lbs. over-weight, so you can imagine how good she is.

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Division I.

Winner. Rs. 1,250; second. Rs. 400; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7 lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Mr. Ayub Asad's ZAININ 8-8 Jabar 1

Mr. Abid Mahomed's ROJ AL BAHAR 8-10 Blyth 2

Mr. Baha Khalil's DOLFUSS 8-4 Suleman 3

Mr. P. R. Kering's NAYIB AL MULK 8-4 Karim Hussain 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 2 lengths and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 30-1|5secs.

Not Run: Faeza II (8-8), The Knut (8-4); Alharith (8-4).

1st tote paid Rs. 245-8 for win, and 134-8; Rs. 28 and Rs. 90 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Division III.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st October 1933, of a rave value Rs. 1,200 or over, once, 7lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr Ahmed bin Mahomed's TALWIHIN 8-1 (Obaid) 1

Mr. Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN 8-4 (MCQuade) 2

Mr. Jasim Mahomed Esmail's SOOMAIR 8-4 (A Clark 3

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's CRAWFORD 8-5 (Rafael) 4

Won by: 2 lengths. 2 1|2 lengths, and 1 length.

Not run: Faithful II (8-13), Amritsar (7-7).

Time 1 min. 28 seconds.

1st tote paid Rs. 40 for win, and Rs. 16-8; Rs. 23 and Rs. 91 for places.

Winner trained by: N E. Raymond.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Division II.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over once, 7 lbs; twice, 12 lbs: oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Syed Mehdi's QUINZE 8-10 Thompson 1

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VORTEX 8-4 Forsyth 2

Mr. Saleh Moosa's SILVER FISH 8-4 Dillon 3

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's PAILAZAMAN 8-10 Subeyah 4

Won by head; 4 lengths; and 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 28-3|5secs.

Not run.—Azdashir (9-6); Summer (8-8) Dandy Duke (8-8); Jarreer (8-4).

1st tote paid Rs. 175-8 for win, and Rs. 51-8; Rs. 50-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE MYSORE PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REJOICE 9-9 Obaid 1

Mr. G. B. Ghorpade's MALAYA 6-12, Little 2

Mr. K. S. R. Swamy's TOUTE DE SUITE 9-7 Northmore 3

Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 9-7 Brace 4

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths; and 3 lengths.

Not Run:—Chanson (8-10); Fashionable (7-7); Devaka (7-0).

1st tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 14-8; Rs. 27 and Rs. 11 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes 1 and II.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's AMIR AKHLAK, 8-3 T. Hill 1

Mr. Saleh Moosa's JINANAR 8-4 Evans 2

Haji Abdulla Mana's MURAT 8-0 Marrable 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING 8-10 Obaid 4

Won by 1 length; 1-1|2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time.—2mins. 13-4|5secs.

Not Run.—Tamim (8-2).

1st tote paid Rs. 95 for win and Rs. 24; Rs. 32 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

Winner trained by Hewitt.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE ANDOVER PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's CHIVALRESQUE 9-0 Dillon 1

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 8-7 Selby 2

Maharaj Mansingh of Jatwantgarh's SHAPHIR 9-5 Northmore 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 9-7 Obaid 4

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths and 4 lengths.

Time.—2mins. 4-2|5secs.

All run.

1st tote paid Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 12-8; Rs. 9 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Winner trained by B. Rustomjee Jnr.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN 7-9 Mitchell 1

Sir Osborne Smith's WILL SCARLET 9-4 Rafael 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 8-4 Forsyth 3

Mr. Eve's SAFETY MATCH 9-1 Brace 4

Time.—1min. 20-2|5secs.

Not Run.—Carey Dennis (8-2).

1st tote paid Rs. 56-8 for win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 1-Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. V. L. Govindaraj's RAHINDERRY 7-0 O'Neil 1

Capt. R. V. Gove's HATLESS 7-7 Dillon 2

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8-5 Hardy 3

Mr. A. Higgin's RIMMON 8-6 Rafael 4

Time: 1 minute, 50 seconds

Won by: Head, neck and 2 1|2 lengths.

Not run: Last Adventure (9-0), Thornham (8-11) and Belford (8-11).

1st Tote paid Rs. 130 for win, Rs. 29 1|2, Rs. 9, and Rs. 38 1|2 for places.

Winner trained by: N. E. Raymond.

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1-Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH 8.9, Whiteside 1

Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 7|13, Meekings 2

Mr. K. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 8|3, Brace 3

Mr. D.D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar 7|13, Blythe 4

Time: 2 minutes,, 17 2|5 seconds.

Won by: 3 lengths, short head, and head.

All Ran.

1st Tote paid for win Rs. 60 1|2, Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Winner trained by: S. Mustapha.

INCENTIVE TO BRIGHTER CRICKET

Swansea Store's Special Offers

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 3.

As an incentive to brighter cricket, the proprietors of the Swansea Stores especially offered for the occasion of the Glamorgan's match against the Australians tomorrow, a shilling for hitting boundary, 10 shillings for scoring 50 runs, a pound for knocking a century, a pound for hitting sixer, 10 shillings for successful catch, and 10 shillings for a wicket bowled. A prize of five pounds is also offered to the Glamorgan player, who makes the highest score. Turnbull, the Glamorgan Captain, stated that he might accept the offer, but the attitude of the Australian players cannot be known until their arrival on field.

Ahmedabad.—Information has been received here that a few Harijan students of Prantij have resolved to fast for one day as a mark of sympathy towards Gandhiji's fast.—United Press.

Forced To Write Love Letters In Captivity?

Revelations In Patharia Abduction Case

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 3.

After four days' deliberation, arguments in the Patharia Abduction Case, concluded yesterday, in the court of Mr. T. D. Wickendon, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore.

LENGTHY ARGUMENTS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, appearing on behalf of the main accused, Bali Ram in the appeal, in the course of his lengthy argument lasting for two and a half days contended that the case was not of abduction, but was of voluntary elopement, as the girl was madly in love with the accused Bali Ram, and had ran away with him according to her pre-laid plans. Sir Tej, in support of his contention cited about 151 love letters alleged to have written by the girl, Miss Indu to her lover, the accused at occasions between 1932-33.

Arguments Concluded.

After Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru concluded his arguments, Mr. T. J. Kedar, Advocate, Nagpur argued the case on behalf of the accused Nagar Singh and two others, sentenced under Section 148 I.P.C., and contended that as the presence of one of the accused at the spot at the time of the incident was doubtful, the presence of the four accused did not constitute a breach of the law even if they intervened, for, as the girl was consenting party in eloping with the accused, Bali Ram, the father and grand father had no right to obstruct her, since the girl was over-aged namely eighteen, and the Hindu law and the Indian Penal Code gave parents guardianship till the age of sixteen only.

Justifying the presence of the swords and guns in the possession of the accused at the time, Mr. Kedar observed that the arms were brought by the accused for self defence and were not used in terrorising the parents of the girl.

Did Not Cry.

Mr. B. P. Shukla, Pleader, Gondia, appearing on behalf of the accused Chandra Kant Pandey, Municipal Councillor, Gondia, said that the very presence of the accused abandoned the idea of the case being of abduction, for, as he was a friend of Bali Ram, he accompanied him on his journey to meet the would-be-bride. Further, even when the girl was carried away she did not weep nor cry right upto Dongergaon, nor was any complaint made by her, which was a clear indication that she was a consenting party, for, from these incidents the love letters on record, it was conclusive proof that she was in love with the accused Bali Ram.

Mr. Vivak Ranjan Sen, the newly appointed Public Prosecutor, in an atmosphere tense, with excitement, briefly recapitulated the prosecution story, and emphatically rebutted the theory that the case was one of elopement and not abduction. He relied upon the evidence of the girl Miss Indu, her father and the driver of the hired car, all of whom deposed that the girl was bodily lifted from the cart in spite of her cries and protests, and was placed in the taxi and driven away, her father and grand-father being threatened with guns, if they offered resistance.

Those Love Letters.

Mr. Sen, further, dilated at length on the 151 love letters alleged to have been written by the girl stating that she was compelled to scribble them during her six days' captivity at Dongergaon, and refuted the idea that they were written at her Village Sukha, near Damoh, whenever she had an opportunity of doing so when answering the calls of Nature, for at her age of 17, her parents would have a strict watch over her movements. The Public Prosecutor put forward many other arguments in support of the prosecution.

Mr. Dave, Head Clerk of the Record Office was next examined by the court in regard to the number of words that could be typed or scribed per minute presumably to find out as to whether Indu could have written these letters during her captivity. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru again spoke on behalf of the accused Bali Ram, pointing out omissions on the part of the prosecution, in excluding certain witnesses and whitling away other important issues raised by the prosecution.

From the voluminous records on file, the Sessions Judge will deliver judgment on August 18, 1934.—United Press.

DIED OF HEART FAILURE

Mr. P. L. Shrivastava Passes Away In Seoni

JUBULPORE, Aug. 4.

Mr. Purshottam Lal Shrivastava, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Seoni, is reported to have died of heart failure at Seoni.

Mr. Shrivastava was a very popular Government officer and had started his career from the post of a clerk, from where he had, due to his virtues, had arisen to the post of the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The deceased had lately been at Jubbulpore, and was holding the office of the Treasury Officer, Magistrate First Class and the Extra Assistant Commissioner.—United Press.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE POSTPONED

Mr. Jenkins Sub-poenas Witnesses And Documents

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 3.

When the above case came up for hearing and evidence on Friday before Mr Kamtpitya Joint Sub Judge, Poona it was postponed again.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Poonawalla Advocate on behalf of Mr. Jenkins has sub-poenaid the following witnesses and documents.

Witnesses:—(1) Mr. Bhagwat,—Chief Executive Officer, Poona Municipality. (2) Mr Macrae: Poona Correspondent "Times of India" (3) Dr. S V Ketkar, Editor of the Marathi Encyclopedaea. (4) Mr. A. E. Jaffer.

Documents:—(1) Graphs prepared by Chief Executive Officer showing progress of the Plague Epidemic during the year 1933.

(2) Resolutions passed by the Govering Body of the Municipality and proceedings of that Body passed in August 1933 transferring all the disinfecting work from the Health Officer to the Chief Executive Officer.

(3) Resolutions of the Governing Body and Resolutions of the Plague Relief Committee, requesting the C. Ex. Officer to continue his excellent measures against the Epidemic.

(4) The Chief Executive Officer's scheme for combating the epidemic, submitted in August 1933

(5) Copy of the Resolutions moved at the meetings of the Governing Body censuring the Health Officer in 1933&

(5) The Disinfecting Registrar, showing work done both by the C. Ex. Officer and Health Officer. (January to December, 1933).

(7) Graphs showing mortality from Plague from January 1933 to December 1933.

(8) Correspondence between the C. Ex Officer and the Health Officer.

JEWELLERY SHOP BURGLED

Sensational Theft Occurs For Second Time In Jubbulpore City

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 4.

Hardly a fortnight has passed since the death of Singal Garib Das, when a sensational burglary, resulting in the loss of several hundred of worth of cash and jewellery is reported to have been committed in his shop situated in the very heart of the city near the Fountain.

The Police, on receipt of information, arrived on the scene and are investigating the case.—United Press.

C. P. TO HAVE HIGH COURT?

Move Opposed By Section Of Press

NAGPUR, Aug. 4

The proposal of the local Government to establish a High Court for C. P. has given rise to a fierce controversy in the provincial press.

While one section believes that the High Court is uncalled for in as much as it would involve heavy expenditure which will ultimately have to paid by the tax-payer, the supporters of the proposal contend that its establishment in C. P is long overdue and is a necessity so as to bring C. P. in line with the other provinces

It is understood that in case the local Government finally decide to establish the High Court under the Letters Patent Act, the same will commence functioning by the middle of the next year or at any rate when the reforms are introduced.—United Press.

MAHATMA OUT TO BATTLE WITH VIOLENCE IN BENGAL

(Continued from page 16.)

need, I would love to bury myself for some time in Bengal and see what possibility there is for me to battle with violence. But I have patience. God will open the way for me if he wants me to work more actively than I am doing in that direction."

CONGRESS WORK MADE DIFFICULT

Rajagopalachari Warns Hindu Communalists

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the resignations of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who arrived here this morning from Benares, said:

"I do not underrate the consequences of the secession and the formation of a party that will oppose official policy of the Congress in regard to the Communal Award. It will certainly make the Congress work difficult. Still, it is desrable to realise that there is nothing new or unexpected in the situation. It is common knowledge that the Hindu community, as a whole, is opposed to the principle of separate electorates and therefore to the Award. The Congress does not deny or seek to hide or suppress this fact. Malaviyaji's party is merely an articulation of this well-known feeling.

Policy Of Neutrality.

"What the Congress has done is, while expressing and recognising the Hindu opposition to communal electorates, deliberately to adopt a policy of neutrality in view of the general Mussalman attitude. National policies in such matters cannot always reflect merely the preference of the majority. The question of separate or common electorates can and must be decided in India only by agreement and not by compulsion through a foreign power. We cannot force joint electorate on Mussalmans if they, as a community finally and definitely refuse at present to accept that method of recording their votes.

Assuming a readiness on our part to use British coercion in this matter, no one can be so foolish as to suppose that British rulers will use their power on the side of Hindus and make national India stronger than it is. On the other hand, if we do not propose to appeal for British coercion, there is no alternative but an amicable settlement by agreement.

"The real question then is what is the best policy on the part of Congressmen to help the nation to reach an agreement? To form electoral parties in order to put constitutional pressure on the British Government to enact joint electorate in spite of Mussalmans' opposition will only increase and consolidate that opposition and make an agreement next to impossible.

The Best Way.

The best way to reach an agreement is to take up an attitude of neutrality in spite of the strongest conviction and work with faith towards a settlement among duly constituted representatives of all communities. This was the advice of Manatma Gandhi that was accepted by the Working Committee and shaped its policy.

"Malaviyaji, however, differs and believes that a party should be formed in the Assembly to oppose the Award in order to convert Mussalmans to accept joint electorates. Remember, that Malaviyaji too does not believe in British coercion, but desires to persuade the Mussalman community to accept joint electorates as perfectly safe. This is perhaps forgotten by those Hindu communalists and party men who are gratified at the Congress split. If such men are permitted to misdirect Malaviyaji's line of action, Mussalman suspicion and lack of confidence will increase and the goal of national electorate through agreement put indefinitely off."—United Press.

Stupendous Task For Central Relief Committee

RAJEN BABU REVIEWS WORK DONE DURING PAST SIX MONTHS

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Aug. 3.

Babu Rajendra Prasad presiding over the second quarterly meeting of the Central Relief Committee held this evening in the University Senate Hall, Gandhiji attending, reviewed the work done during the last six months and the accounts of monies and good received and disbursed during the same period by the Central Relief Committee in giving relief to the sufferers from earthquake.

The speaker classified what was done up to March 31 as immediate relief and that done later as reconstruction.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE

The total collections up to June 30 came to over 27 lakhs and donations in goods amounted to over three and a half lakhs. The total allotments to various heads came to over Rs. 22 lakhs, leaving a balance of about Rs. 3 lakhs unallotted.

Up to March 31, the total expenditure over immediate relief came to, in cash, over Rs. 1,90,000 according to the scheme of work laid down at the meeting of the Reorganised and Reconstituted Committee held on March 18. Rs. 4,84,000 were allotted for construction and re-excavation of wells, tanks, etc., and so far, 7,500 wells and some 700 tanks have been completed

POOR EFFORTS!

When we remember, said Babu Rajendra Prasad, that the number of wells and tanks destroyed would be anything between 7,500 and a lakh, we feel how poor has been our effort as compared to the requirements. Babu Rajendra Prasad pointed out that expenditure to meet unemployment came to Rs. 17,000 and odd in Champaran, 19,000 in Mozaffarpore and expenditure over helping in the disposal of sugarcane crop amounted to Rs. 20,000, grain and other requisites had been sold to the value of over a lakh and 50,000 and over 41,000 in Champaran and Mozaffarpore respectively and building materials and concession rates to the value of over Rs. 51,000.

Babu Rajendra Prasad pleaded earnestly for the continuance of railway freight on goods intended for relief which expired on June 30. The situation necessitated by the floods might necessitate the importation of large stock of grain. Besides, the railway, particularly the Bengal and North Western had made up a great part of their loss by increased traffic. The speaker regretted that much had not been done so far for the middle class for which five lakhs had been allotted but he assured, it was due to unavoidable causes which he explained, stating further matter was receiving serious consideration.

FLOOD MENACE.

Referring to the situation created by the floods Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "The most serious question that engages our attention is the question of floods. Floods have come earlier than anticipated and already they have caused much distress in Mozaffarpore, Darbhanga, Champaran, Saran, Bhagalpur and Purnea. It may be safely stated that there are anything near 50,000 people who had to leave their homes and spend their time on roadsides and other high grounds. The second flood has come within a fortnight and we do not know how many more we are going to have during the next two months."

The speaker stated Rs. 50,000 had been alloted from the Central funds for flood relief and the situation was being watched vigilantly.

CONFIDENCE IN COMMITTEE

PATNA, Aug. 3.

The Bihar Central Relief Managing Committee report was adopted at the motion of Mr. Baldeva Sahay, seconded by Babu Mathura Prasad at to-day's quarterly meeting.

A resolution condoling the death of Mahendra Prasad of Chapra and Gokul Krishna Roy of Purnea, two active members of the Committee, moved by the Chair, was adopted unanimously.

Mahatmaji then moved, the general meeting of Bihar Central Relief Committee having received the report of the Managing Committee regarding the work done upto June 30 records its confidence in the Managing Committee and in doing so he made a little nice speech in Hindi expressing wonder at the low expenses for workers which was only 8 per cent. It was, he said, due to popular sympathy for the Committee and extreme regard for Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Committee.

The meeting then dispersed.—United Press.

MALAVIYA TO STUDY RELIEF PROBLEM

Will Consider What Help Could Be Given To People Of Assam

BENARES, Aug. 4.

In view of the devastating floods in Gorakhpur and Basti Ditricts Pandit Malaviya, President, has telegraphed instructions to the headquarters of the All-India Sevasamiti, Allahabad, to send one of the secretaries immediately to the affected area to study the flood siuation there with a view to providing relief to the sufferers.

It appears that he is also considering as to what help could be rendered to the people of Assam who have suffered so terribly from the havoc which has been caused there as a result of the recent floods.—A. P.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Considerable Interest Is Attached To Event

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

Considerable interest attaches to the impending Karachi Municipal Elections on August 13 for the formation of the newly constituted Municipal Corporation with one rupee franchise, and involving a totally new and evenly divided composition with the controlled key position.

Many new candidates are contesting the feature being the Congressmen competing each other. Muslims are making a bold bid for a united stand of the Muslim League, putting in candidates in all the twenty Muslim seats.

Special interest evinced in Government's decision on the old Corporation's nomination for the Chief Officer of the next Corporation, in view of the new Corporation itself coming into office before the outgoing Chief Officer's terms.—A. P.

NO UNDESIRABLE PORTRAITS

Madras Minister Explains Implications Of G. O.

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

In the Madras Council to-day the question of regarding Government Order prohibiting the exhibition of portraits except those of the King Emperor and the Queen Empress in schools under Local Bodies without the approval of educational authorities evoked a volley of supplementary questions.

The Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister replying said, there had been cases when undesirable portraits were exhibited and it was considered desirable that the exhibition of portraits in educational institutions under Local Bodies should be brought under control so as to obviate the possibility of undesirable portraits being exhibited.—A. P. Special.

TRIBUTES TO JHABUA RULER

Thakurs And State Bhil Sangh Repudiate Allegations Of "Agitators"

A correspondent from Jhabua writes:—The following telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy by Thakurs and President of the Jhabua State Bhil Sangh in regard to the so called mal-administration of the Maharaja.

"From Thakurs Deelipsingh Khawasa Maharaj, Modsingh Umerkote, Brijrajsingh Sarangi, Girirajsingh Bhachikhera, Kawar Motisingh, Thakur Gangakhedi, Thakur Ghughari, Thakur Talaoli Thakur Dulesingh Para ,Umraos of Jhabua State

"Some persons with help of Congressmen are agitating against our Rajasahib which is quite false and baseless. Only four per cent of population being misled are against His Highness. We can guarantee that we are all quite satisfied under the administration or Rajasahib of Jhabua."

"From Ramasingh Patel and Gulabsingh Rawal, President, Jhabua Stat Bhil Sangh:

"The so-called Jahbua Praja Mandal is not representative nor voices public opinion of all classes. It is organised by certain section of Jain traders who evade State Customs duty and feed as parasites by usurious interests on Bhil cultivators They form a negligible mincrity in Jhabua. They are backed by Congress agitators from Dohad Mandal's telegram absolutely false and misleading. We Bhils etc., forming ninety per cent of Jhabua population are happy under present ruler and our representations are voluntary and not forced We do not want any change."

Service For Hindenburg At Calcutta Cathedral

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4

A Memorial Service for the late German Reich President Hindenburg will be held in the Saint Pauls Cathedral on August 7, at 6-30 p. m.—United Press.

DARING DACOITY IN RANGOON

Gang Of Ten Attacking Rly. Station Decamp With Considerable Booty

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

News has been received in Rangoon that a gang of ten dacoits armed with deadly weapons attacked Kham Zeik Railway Station and after ransacking the station and the station maser's house, decamped with considerable booty.

The railway police have left for the scene of the dacoity.—A. P.

SHELVE COMMUNAL QUESTION

Sherwani On What Country Should Do

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALIGARH, August 1.

Mr. Tasaduk Ahmad Khan Sherwani interviewed by your special correspondent regarding Malviaji's attitude revealed in to-day's papers said: "In the absence of detail inofrmation I cannot express my opinion on the proposals discussed at Benares after my departure as essentially the proposals are the questions of details. However, I do expect that a veteran Congress man like Malviaji will avoid open schism in the Congress ranks. The country must unequivocally pronounce its judgment on the dual policy as it is the only issue before the country to-day. It would have been much better if communal issue were shelved at present. I know it for a fact that even Dr. Moonje was of the same opinion only a few months ago.

Mr. Sherwani further said: "I hope those who do not agree with the decision of the Working Committee will not try to form a separate party like that founded in 1926 and shall remain part and parcel of the Congress party in the Assembly for all purposes except claiming liberty of opinion on the question of Communal Award if it is raised in the Assembly in some mischievous forms."

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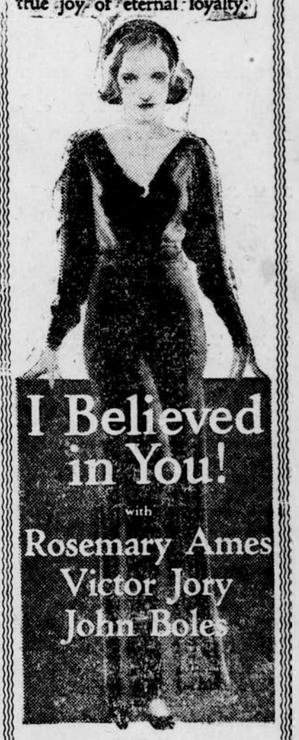

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COMBINATION COMPETITION

List Of Prize Winners

There were thirteen (13) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally amongst the thirteen (13) successful competitors, each getting Rs. 61-8-3.

1. A. R. Vazifdar, Empress Mills, Nagpur.
2. M. R. Station-Master, C|o Municipality, Sankli Street, Byculla.
3. Miss Tara Diwan C|o Principal, Grasya College, Gondal.
4. Miss T. Bhesania, Rajaram's Bungalow, Bandra.
5. Haji Razak Haji Hasam, Sagramjee High School, Std. VI, Gondal.
6. Miss R. Khergaumwalla, New Era School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.
7. Abdul Gafar Mahomed Dayal, C|o. Grasya College, Gondal, (Kathiawar).
8. G. R. Musale, Blackie & Sons, Ltd. Fort, Bombay.
9. Narayanrao Vengartrao, Hindu Hotel Manager, Nagpur City.
10. B. M. Silas, Princess Building, 2nd Floor, Opp. J. J. Hospital, Bombay 9.
11. Miss M. B. Muthana, 11, Parukh Mansion, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12.
12. Ebrahim Haji Dada Mahomed, Moti Bazar, Gondal, (Kathiawar).
13. Jal Ardeshir Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo, Bombay.

The following forty (40) competitors get a consolation prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. Keki Eduljee Vajifdar, Athornan Institute, Andheri.
2. Gangabehen Vithaldas Desai, Manek Chawk, Unch Vaniya's Bunglow, Dahod.
3. Shankaran D. Kalelkar, Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay.
4. Safiabai A. Munahim, C|o H Esoofally & Co., 297, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.
5. Ebrahimbhai Mahomedali, C|o The Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.
6. Mahijibhai D. Patil, Ode, Via Anand.
7. S. Nadkarni, C|o Inspector of Police, Home Circle, Dharwar.
8. K. F. Shroff, Mota Parsee Vad, Baisar.
9. Abdeali A Tarwalla, Chandabhoy Building, 2nd Floor, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
10. Miss Aimai R. Arjani, 17-D, Rustom Baug, Byculla, P.O. Mazgaon.
11. S.R. Iyengar, 46, Ramnarayan Quarters, Deccan Gymkhana, Post Poona 4
12. Miss Tarabai Bhavanishanker, Student, English School, Yellapur, North Kanara Dist.
13. Ramjibhai Lallubhai, C|c P. B. Kastia, Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad.
14. Rana Shri Jalamshinghji Saheb, Wadhwan City, Kathiawar.
15. V. G. Gulvani, Clerk, Post Office, Bijapur.
16. S. C. Bhattacharjee, Khurda Road, P.O. Jatni, Dist. Puri.
17. Winnie Scott, Lal Bagh High School, Lucknow.
18. Bhicajee Munchershaw Katrak, 21, Gola Lane, Fort, Bombay.
19. S. C. Rele, Post Master General's Office Bombay.
20. Noshir Jamshedji Tata, Jerbai Wadia Chawl, G-16, Lalbaug, Parel.
21. Mrs. G. S. Barret, Moroba Building, Room No. 58, 2nd Floor, 1st Lane Sankli Street, Byculla.
22. H. R. Subbarao, C|o H. N. Rao & Bros., Bangalore City.
23. Miss Pilloo J. Chinoy, 668, Desai Building, Parsee Colony, Dadar
24. Ruttonshi Hirjee, 8, Armanian Street, Calcutta.
25. Shah Amichand Maganlal, C|o Utamchand & Sambsiv, Chanda, C. P.
26. Master Salim, Princess Street, Rahim Building, Bombay 2.
27. B. A. Parkar. Custom House, Ratnagiri.
28. Miss Quiny Costa Bir, Vila Francisco Luis Gomes, Navelini, Goa.
29. Perin Tarachand, Vile Parle, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
30. Sampson Scott, Block No. 137, Kankaria, Ahmedabad.
31. Ardeshir D. Tavadia, Munchir Manzil, 100, Foras Road, Bombay.
32. O. Philbert, Stores Dept., R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
33. Husseinibhoy Fakrudin Kothari 8. Fakhri Manzil, 4th Floor, Machhi Bazar, Bombay.
34. Mrs. Rati D. Engineer, Bhiwandiwalla's House, 5th Floor, 82, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
35. S. M. Ramachandran, Indian Stores Dept Simla.
36. C. S. Narayana Sharma, Fort Chikmagulur, Mysore.
37. J. J. Batliwalla, Chota Building, Grant Road.
38. R. Remedios, St. Lawrence Club, D'Lima Street, Mazgaon.
39. Manibai Rustomjee, Mussajee Lalajee Road, Thana.
40. Waman D. Dharandhar, Vithaldas Building, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The following is the correct solution of Combination Competition.

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration Right	No. of Illustration Left	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	15	J	10
B	1	K	16
C	5	L	2
D	8	M	13
E	18	N	17
F	14	O	11
G	9	P	4
H	6	Q	3
I	12	R	7

GENERAL LAZARO GARDENAS. Newly Elected President of Mexico

General Gardenas is about forty years old. He worked at his home town as a printer. Later he became governor of his home state, Michoacan; then head of the National Revolutionary Party, and finally Secretary of War. Cardenas is known as a strictly revolutionary candidate in so far as he is determined to carry out the country's Six Year Plan—a constructive programme of action set down by the National Revolutionary Party.

The National Revolutionary Party was founded as a result of General Plutarco Calles' proposal to the two Houses that such an organization should be formed to direct the destinies of Mexico as a constitutional country. That was in 1928.

The National Revolutionary Party, with members and offices all over the country, has come to be the mainstay of law and order in Mexico through control of politics and a discreet direction of the country into constructive channels.

General Lazaro Cardenas holds the highest military rank—that of Divisionary General. He has always espoused the cause of Mexico's constitution, and has contributed greatly toward the country's rehabilitation. He will take office on Dec. 1, 1934.

418 BOOKS UNDER IRISH BAN

Free State Authors Among Those Whose Works Are Forbidden To Circulate

Books banned in the Irish Free State under the Censorship of Publications Act now total 418, according to figures issued by the Department of Justice with the latest instalment of the Black List.

The Board of Censors has been working for four years and during that period, books have been black-listed at the rate of two a week. Thirty-three periodicals including "Ballyhoo" and "Broadway and Hollywood Movies" published in New York have also come under prohibition orders.

Some of the books forbidden in the Free State are: Shaw's 'Black Girl in Search of God', Wells' 'Bulpington of Blup' and 'Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind', Sinclair Lewis's 'Ann Vickers', Joseph Hergeseimer's "The Party Press". Henry Barbusse's 'Inferno' and Sir Mm. Arbuthnot Lane's 'New Health for Everyman'.

Under the terms of the Censorship Act, books and periodicals may be banned from the Free State for 'indecent or obscene tendencies' or for advocating birth control which the Act defines as "the artificial or unnatural prevention of conception'. Censorship is not directly exercised by the Department of Justice but by an Advisory Board of Censors composed of clergy and laity whose recommendations are never questioned by the Minister.

Anybody discovering a book considered unfit for reading in Ireland may set the machinery at work, though enthusiasm is somewhat dampened by the regulations obliging the complainant to purchase at his own expense six copies of the publication for forwarding to the members of the Board.

"THEY DRINK TOO MUCH"

Maxim Gorki Attacks Soviet Writers

Maxim Gorki, dean of Russian writers, has directed a vigorous broadside of criticism against contemporary Soviet literature.

Soviet writers "drink too much," and they are given to fulsome praise of each other, with the result that incompetent writers receive too much attention, the veteran of Russian letters said in an article published both by the Izvestia and the Pravda. The criticism came from Gorki's pen on the eve of a writers' congress in Moscow, the object of which is to organize authors.

"Many of the contemporary authors drink more than they write," the veteran novelist and revolutionary wrote. He urged that they do their drinking at home and not set bad examples by imbibing in public places. Gorki observed that the practice of "long rolling" is prevalent in present-day Russia.

"The cuckoo praises the cock because the cock praises the cuckoo," with the result that worthless writers gain attention they do not merit, he said. Gorki urged writers to adapt themselves to the new psychology of the masses which has spread over Russia, and give their characters the proletarian spirit which has extended from worker to peasant.

The "lack of culture and civilization" among writers has caused them to fall in love with themselves, and to become individualists carried away by a thirst for leadership, the biting denunciation continued. Consequently the authors are unable to portray honestly the disappearance of individualism among peasants which is making way for the proletarian spirit.

37,500 DOLLARS PAID FOR 5 PICKWICK PAGES

Dr. Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach, world-famous bibliagrapher and probably the most important of experts on manuscript was among those most interested in the announcement that "The Life of Our Lord" by Charles Dickens would be published for the first time since it was written eighty-five years ago.

"You may judge of my enthusiasm," he said, when interviewed at his office here "when I tell you that I paid dols. 37,500 at Sotheby's Auction in London in 1923 for only five pages of the original manuscript of 'Pickwick Papers.' This was done to make more nearly perfect my collection, which would then be forty-two pages. There is only one other page in existence and that belongs to the British Museum. These forty-three pages of 'Pickwick Papers' constitute the most valuable modern manuscript papers in existence."

The high value placed on the "Pickwick Papers" manuscript is due to the fact that almost all of the original manuscript was destroyed by printers after they had set it in type for serial publication. The remaining forty-three sheets are likely to become virtually priceless.

Most of the Dickens manuscripts are owned by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. There are "Oliver Twist," "The Old Curiosity Shop." "Barnaby Rudge" "American Notes," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "The Chimes," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "The Tale of Two Cities" and the last unfinished novel "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

Others of the Dickens manuscripts are somewhat scattered. "Great Expectations" is now the property of the Wisbeck Museum in England. A portion of "The Uncommercial Traveler" is in the Library of Harvard College, as is "Our Mutual Friend." This last was a gift to the college from George W. Childs.

The Morgan Library in New York contains "A Christmas Carol," "The Battle of Life" and "the Cricket on the Hearth," Carl H. Phorzheimer of New York owns "The Haunted House."

The manuscript of "The Life of our Lord" remains with the Dickens family in London. Facsimiles of it were taken by photographers at Lloyd's Bank under the supervision of Lady Dickens, and reproductions of this heretofore unpublished masterpiece will appear for the first time in print shortly.

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Magistrate, Malia.

"My desire fulfilled through your KAVACH."
RAI JOSHISINGH,
Antwerp, Belgium.

"My relative are highly speaking about your KAVACH. Please send one for me by V. P. P."
HARJIVAN THAKASI.

Dear Prof. Jouhari,
I received your letter and found in it my sealed cover intact. It was very wonderful that you could know what was in it and I thank you for your answers. Please, prepare a Kavach to satisfy my stars and send it per v. p. p. soon and oblige.
Yours faithfully.
MITHABHAI JAVERBHAI PATEL
B.A., LL.B.,
Dist. and Session's Judge.
Mehsana (North Gujrath).

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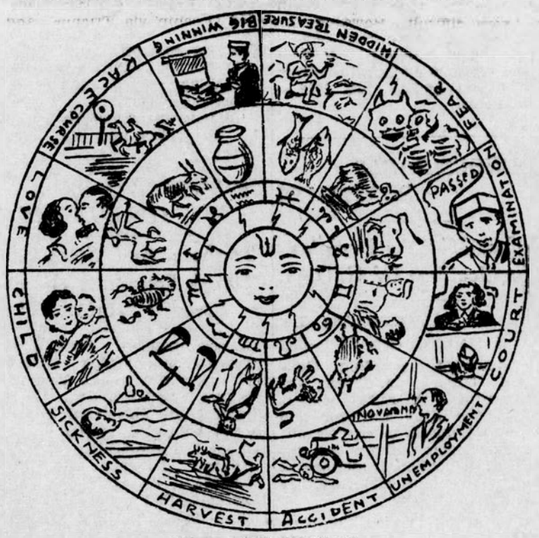

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Special Magistrate,
Jaipur City,
(Rajputana).

My Dear Prof. Jouhari,
Your answers to hand. It is really a wonder that you have so very ably answered all my questions without opening my envelope. My questions were first enclosed in a smaller envelope which I had sealed and the sealed envelope was put by my inside a bigger envelop on which I wrote your address and also affixed postage stamps on the back of this envelope. It is really admirable and wonderful that you answered the questions without seeing the content at all.
I am sending Rs. 10 by M. O. as an advance. Please prepare a Special Kavach for me and the same shall be sent by V. P. P. for the balance of Rs. 10."

"I have derived wonderful effects since I got your KAVACH. I am sending you a cheque No. 266866 on the Imperial Bank of India, as a reward which please accept."
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H. SAMSUDDIN,
Surat.

"There is only one, which will help at the time of difficulties and appease the evil effect of the Planets, Marvellous KAVACH of Pandit Kavach Mandir of Deolali.
I am deriving wonderful effects since last Vaishakh from your KAVACH. Please prepare another one for me."
V. R. CHANDOLE,
Cloth Merchant,
SANGOLE, Dist. Sholapur.

"Your KAVACH gave me immense benefit since last December. I am ever thankful to you."
M. M. DUBASH,
Sambhau Madaskar.

LET ME ADVISE AND HELP YOU

Do you know how many opportunities have you missed through your ignorance? Failures and disappointments may be avoided provided you know your future. Send any five questions concerning your future life in a sealed cover and the sealed cover would be returned to you with correct answers together with my advice will cost you Re. 1|4. Postage extra.

Bombay To Cape Comorin By Bike

Parsi Cyclist Narrates His Adventures In Deccan And Malabar

Mr. Burjor A. Gyara, the intrepid Parsi young man, who left Bombay two months ago on a world tour on a bicycle, sends the following interesting account of his journey through the Deccan and Southern India:—

On my journey from Bombay for Poona I came to Taloja via Thana. Here rice grows in good quantity and there are eight rice mills. Thence I reached Khandala via Panvel. I had to cross a very steep ghat nearly 5 miles long. From Khandala I went to Lonawla. There is a tank between the two mountains nearly two miles from the village from which the water is supplied to distant places. The scenery here is very charming.

My next halting place was Poona.

From Poona, I came to Satara where the famous fort of Ajin-ketara is seen perched on a mountain top. It is not, however, in good condition. The "Jalamandir" and "Yateshwar" tanks here are worth seeing. There are so many hills and forests near Satara, that travelling at night is impossible owing to the fear of wild animals. On the way from Poona to Satara, I had to cross the Katrej and Khandala Ghats. I peddled a distance of nearly 70 miles from Poona to Satara in eight hours.

I next reached Pandharpur which is famous as a place of pilgrimage. Thousands of pilgrims come here for the worship of Vithoba.

From Pandahrpur, I cycled to Sholapur. Here there are five mills of which the Vishnu and Laxmi are at present leading.

IN HISTORICAL BIJAPUR

After this, I went to Bijapur, one of the most historic cities of the Deccan. Here amongst ancient buildings the "Gol Gumbaz" is the most prominent. This building presents an outward appearance of a big cube. There are four octagonal towers and hemispherical domes round it. The area covered by the dome is 18400 sq. ft. On the top of it, there is a whispering gallery. Here the lowest murmur is heard distinctly one hundred and twenty five feet round about; and if we clap once, ten echoes are heard distinctly one after the other. It is said that this Gumbaz was built in the reign of Mahmud. There is one museum where the ancient swords, guns and other martial weapons are stored up.

Another ancient building in Bijapur is the Jumma Masjid. In a room of 250 sq. ft. rea. there are 2250 corners, so that 2250 persons can pray in it at a time. Besides the Gol Gumbaz and Jumma Masjid, Tay-Baveri, Malek-E-Maidan and Ibrahim Roza are also worth seeing.

I came to Badami via Bagalkot. Here there are three stone carved temples resembling caves on mountain sides. The art of carving to be seen here is really wonderful. From here I went to Gadag. The climate of Gadag is stated to be beneficial to persons suffering from consumption. The chief crop cultivated here is cotton and there are 22 ginning factories in the city and one mill. Cotton is exported in good quantity. The monsoon had set in here before I started from Gadag. In Gadag, there are many forests of sandal wood trees.

From Hubli, I came to Chitaldurg via Davangiri. Chitaldurg is said to have been thickly populated in the time of Palegar Naiks. It was first located on the Meldurg mountain, but Tipu Sultan conquered it and thence it was populated down the mountain. On the mountain mud walls are still to be seen standing, though they are said to be 300 years old.

BANGALORE AND MYSORE

I then reached Bangalore. By the favour of the Dustoorji I put up here with Mr. Pestonji Unwala who is the secretary of the local Parsi Anjuman. The Parsis of Bangalore gave me an enthusiastic reception and helped me very much. I am deeply indebted to Dastoorji, Mr. Shroff and the Parsis of Bangalore for their kindness. I started from Bangalore for Mysore. Four Parsi youths accompanied me for nearly 20 miles and then returned, wishing me a speedy return to my home. On my way, I had to face the wind and cycling was very difficult. However, I cycled 60 miles and the next day I reached Mysore. Here I put up with Mr. Jehangirji, the manager of Boyce & Co. Mysore is a very beautiful city, the cleanliness of which is beyond praise. On account of this the health of the public is very good. Mr. Mirza, the Superintendent of Excise, was kind enough to take me in his car to the Chamandi Hill in the evening. We had to climb nearly four miles. From the top of this hill, the whole of Mysore City flooded with lights appears very beautiful. The palace of the Maharaja in the centre is seen scintillating with red lights. We then went near the Lalita Mahal. The searchlights are so arranged round the comes of this Mahal that the traveller seeing from a distance mistakes them to be made of glass.

Next day I went to see the "Zoo Garden"s of Mysore. This garden cannot be compared with the Zoological gardens of Junagadh and Baroda. But, here also the cleaniliness is well marked. Though there are all the usual wild animals, such as tigers, lions, leopards, bears, etc., as are found in other gardens, the bad smell which they give in other gardens is not at all felt here.

After this I visited "Madhuban" Here I saw beetle-leaves white in colour and very tasteful. In the evening, I went to see the dam built on the river Kaveri. There are many fountains built near the Kaveri and the searchlights are played on them every Sunday night, so that the water running from the fountains appears coloured. This presents a very charming scene.

On the third day I paid a close visit to the Lalita Mahal. This is a very beautiful building inside which there is atair case made of mirrors, which is very remarkable. From the top of this mahal a beautiful bird eye-view of Mycore can be had. The Jagmohan Picture Gallery and Indian Art Gallery are also worth seeing.

AMONG THE COORGS

I started from Mysore on the 30th May for Mangalore. On the way, in the jungles wild animals, specially elephants, are to be found. I had to spend a night at Frazerpet. From Frazerpet I came to Mercara, which is populated mostly by Coorgs.

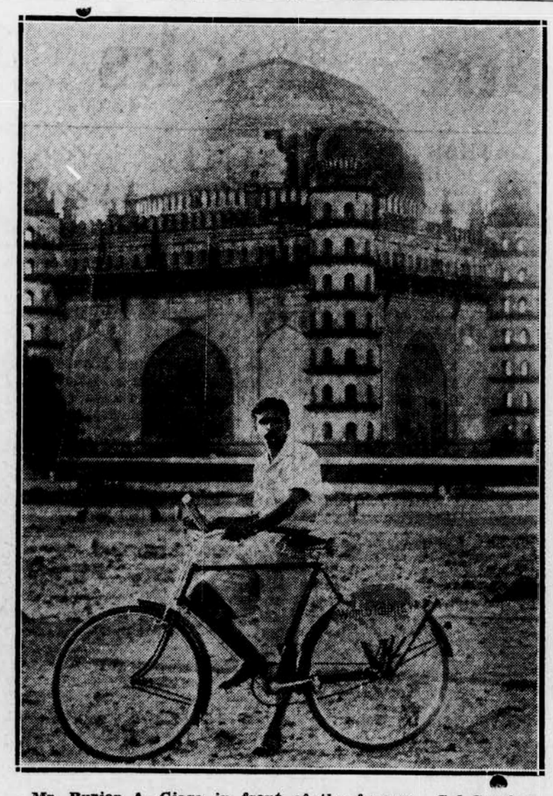
From Mercara I proceeded to Mangalore. From Mangalore I returned to Mercara, as there was no good way out from Mangalore. From Mercara I proceeded to Cannanore via Veerarajapet.

From the latter place I got to Cochin via Trichur and Ernakulam and from Cochin I went to Aleppey in a steam launch. Thence I proceeded to Trivandrum. In Trivandrum, the ivory work is praiseworthy.

From there I went to Cape Comarin. Here was can see the Indian ocean meeting the Arabian sea.

Cocoanut-trees are to be seen in any number all over Malabar. Most of the people here depend for their livelihood on these trees. The people are clean and tidy. They always wear white dress. The living here is very cheap and the poor man who earns two annas per day can live here happily. The huts of these people are very clean and in the compound cocoanut trees are grown.

From Trivandrum, I intend to go to Colombo.



Mr. Burjor A. Giara in front of the famous Gol-Gumbaz at Bijapur.

World Feminists To Meet In Turkey

Woman Suffrage Congress To Be Held At Istanbul In April Next

Istanbul, Turkey, has been chosen as the place of the twelfth congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which will be held next year from April 18 to 25.

The call to the congress, just issued, remarks that the world economic crisis forced the cancellation of the triennial congress in 1932 and adds: "But in spite of the continuance of those difficulties, we cannot further delay to call our members together to discuss some aspects of the crisis which closely and intimately affect our cause."

The meeting will be held in Istanbul by invitation of the women of Turkey, the country being described as "an ideal meeting place for East and West". There, it is commented, the guiding hand has recognised the paramount importance of a free womanhood trained in citizenship and given the opportunity to make its contribution to the nation's life.

The world situation has changed in the past few years, and now women have to face a challenge to their fundamental rights which has clearly emerged from the unrest of the after-war world, the statement, over the signatures of Mrs. Corbert, Ashby, the president, and other officers, points out. "Different new experiments in forms of government concern the alliance in so far as they affect the relative position of men and women. Some have maintained or instituted equal rights; others have destroyed the progress of years as regards the position of women and the enlightened social work inaugurated and carried on by them."

GERMANY PREPARES FOR OLYMPIAD

32 Acceptances & 2 New Invitations Received

Half a year has passed since the Berlin and Garmisch-Partenkirchen Organization Committees issued to the world the invitations to the Olympic Games of 1936, and already 32 of the 53 nations to whom the invitations were addressed have given official notification to the Olympic Committees that they will send teams to the Games—naturally those countries without winter sport facilities only participating in the summer Games. France, Spain, New Zealand and Columbia have joined the ranks of the 28 nations who had earlier announced their acceptances. The French acceptance was transmitted by Monsieur Armand Massard, President of the French Olympic Committee, that of Spain by Senor D. Augusto Pi Suner, President, and Senor D. J. Mesalles Estivill, Secretary of the Spanish Olympic Committee; whilst the acceptance of New Zealand was transmitted by Mr. H. Amos, Honorary Secretary of the New Zealand Committee. Columbia's acceptance has been transmitted by Dr. Manuel J. Huertas, of the Ministry of Education, whose National Commission for Physical Training discharges the duties of the National Olympic Committee.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Good progress is being made in respect of the new constructions required for the contests. The breaking down of the old Stadium on the land of the Grunewald race-course is nearing completion. The new Stadium includes half the ground of the old stadium, whose surface must be lowered to the same level. The work of excavation and levelling has already begun, and the new basin will be outlined in the non-distant future. The swimming basin, running north-south on the north side of the Stadium, will be excavated shortly. The further lying sports grounds along the Graditzerallee are already planned out. They include a running track, and are counterpart to the grounds of the Sport Forum.

The main building of the Sport Forum, the "House of German Sports, "will be planned out by Autumn, when work can be commenced on it. Accommodation for the fencing contests will be provided here. The sword events will be decided in the courtyard before the "House of German Sport", whose steps will serve as stands for the spectators. The foil and sabre events will be held in the large gymnastic hall, the swimming hall (whose basin will be covered over) and the hall for displays in the main building. Simultaneously with the "House of German Sport" construction of the residence for students, connected with the German Gymnastic School in the north-east corner of the land, will be commenced.

The Berlin municipality has undertaken the task of extending the four main thoroughfares, with two bridges, leading to the Stadium. This work will be completed by the middle of 1935.

SHOOTING RANGES.

Only small alterations will be required in regard to the shooting ranges at Wannsee. Foreign sportsmen who have visited them have paid warm tribute to their equipment. The cycling arena will be placed in or near the north curve of the Avus Motor Road; the final decision as to its location has not yet been reached. It will thus be linked to the second centre of the Olympic contests, as the great hall contests-boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting and gymnastic apparatus competitions—will be staged in the halls on the neighbouring Fair Grounds.

No decision has also been reached as yet regarding the choice of grounds for the training and the preliminary rounds in hockey, handball and football. Berlin possesses a sufficient number with ample accommodation, which will not necessitate any great extensions.

The building of the Olympic Village at Doeberitz will be commenced next Autumn. It will be so constructed that, winter and summer, it can be used permanently for residence and recuperation. It will have its own sports ground and gymnastic hall. The beautiful country surroundings of this Village will give foreigners an idea of the attractions of the Mark Brandenburg, and at the same time favour its later use.

Now that Berlin has been eliminated for the yachting events, only Kiel comes into question for them. All necessary equipment ment already exists there, thanks to the annual "Kiel Week." The yachting programme has been extended, as the International Olympic Committee has officially agreed to the German proposal that in addition to the monotype class the Star, six-metre and eight-metre classes should also be included. There will thus be a full Olympic regatta programme.

The International Olympic Committee has further approved of canoeing amongst the optional sports. Naturally Germany will organize a canoeing regatta.

Finally, the International Olympic Committee has also approved an extra shooting competition: 50 metres pistol shotting at 10-ringed targets.

PROGRAMME OF GAMES.

There will be no further alterations of importance in the programme of the Games. Therefore track and field events, the modern pentathlon and shooting will take place in the first week, and swimming, gymnastics, boxing and wrestling in the second week. Rowing, fencing, football, handball and hockey will be spread over the two weeks. The yachting contests will be held in the second week, as the International Olympic Committee desired that these should be confined to one week. The time allotments proposed by Germany have been approved; eight days will be devoted to wrestling, in which the weight lifting will be included: it still remains undecided whether the equestrian events should occupy the last five successive days, or whether—in accordance with the suggestion of the Organization

(Continued in Col. 5)

(Continued from column 7.)

Committee—a day of rest should intervene.

Of the two "demonstrations" provided for in the Olympic Protocol and left in the hands of the organisers one will be held in the first and the other in the second week. The first, which has to exhibit a national sport, will be gliding while for the other baseball as an extraneous sport has been chosen.

The programme still lacks the final agreement between the International Olympic Committee and the International Football Association regarding the football tournament. Whatever the outcome, the German organization is already engaged on the preliminary arrangements. According to the German plants, the earlier rounds would be decided in the first week, and the later and final rounds in the second week. The contests would take place on various grounds throughout Berlin, the quarter-finals, semi-finals and final being played in the Olympic Stadium.

The deliberations of the International Associations will be concluded in the course of this year, so that the publication of the official competitions in the various branches of sports may be expected by next January.

The festive aspect of the Olympic Games is under preliminary discussion. The competition for an Olympic Hymn, which fired many poetic minds, has brought in so many responses that an exceptional result may be anticipated; Richard Strauss in the non-distant future will receive the text to which he will supply the music.

Competitions have also been initiated in respect of an Olympic poster and of designs for Olympic postage stamps. The posters already issued are only provisional.

The further aritistic tasks—dealing with the festival play, the musical side of the games and the general festivities—are in the hands of the Propaganda Committee, headed by the Ministerialrat Haegert. Preparations have also commenced for the International Congresses, the Motor-car Rally and the World Gathering of Sport Flyers, all linked up with the Games.

ART EXHIBITION.

The Olympic Art Exhibition, to be held in Hall 8 on the Fair Grounds, in addition to the works of all nations entered for the competitions will include examples of German art outside the competitions. The best works of antiquity will also be shown, some from German excavations and in German possession, and others either originals or replicas loaned from abroad. Staatsrat Professor Dr. Wiegand has offered his services in an honorary capacity, and the preliminary work has already been started. In conclusion, the preparations in regard to visitors have been likewise initiated. The Traffic Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Oberregierungsrat Dr. Mahlo. The City of Berlin has taken over the preparations for accommodation and decorations. The Finance Committee appointed by the Reich, under Staatsekretaer Dr. Pfundtner, is deliberating on the prices of admission, so that it can be taken that the advance bookings will commence on the 1st January, 1935. By that date the first publications concerning the Olympic Games for the general public will also have appeared.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

UNDER THE ROMAN SKIES

Carmina Burana: Latin Lyric Poetry

(By VIATOR.)

II.

The "Carmina Burana" poems, reference to which has been made in the earlier part of this notice, appear to have been shaped into a definite, lovely, rich form and combine into themselves, as I hinted before, a rare lyrical flavour, despite thematic divergence blended with an almost modernist awareness and fervour.

RECLAIMED SONGS.

The manuscript of these poems was discovered during the last century at Munich: they heighten in addition the romantic feeling in so far as many of them were composed and sung by unknown poets of the 12th century. There are a few pieces here that leave no doubt about the romantic setting which is furnished for the poetic outburst. Whether or not they were the work of the half-legendary order of the wandering scholars, they sound the same shrill defiant, rebel note that even the 'blase' singers of our day touch now and then. They are tinged with modern satanism that the sensitive poet must affect in his proud role as the 'lepero' in the pigheaded bourgeois society. But even such an intellectual-sensible satanism is relieved by a singer's sober idealism:

To hate and bait the reprobate
And sate the good with praise.
To separate the good from bad
I dedicate my days.

LYRICAL EXUBERANCE.

The fragrant bouquet of the 'Carmina' puts forth here and there a rare and delicate blossom as in "The Lament of the Roast Swan" in which the imagery is so frail and surprising!

I'd rather swim the waters, singing
Or under naked skies go winging,
Than thus with pepper be stinging

and one cannot help admiring the gastronome's fine gullet that quivers in sad pain while the delicacious meat is washed down with wine.

The 'Carmina' is softened with beautiful love-ecstasy:

O, in flower am I too with the love of a girl,
I am a flame where I lie.
New love, new love is the reason I die
Pages of love, the flowers smile with the happy hours

and:

The earth has opened out her breasts
With softness of the spring

and, again,

You have a lovely face
Eyes with a starry trace
No ringlet out of place,
O such a shining grace
Hyrca hyrce Nazaza trillirivas

with its musically haunting refrain.

CLASSIC HUMANISM.

The 'classic' poetry like the Latin is believed to be remarkable for its cold beauty, distinguished by a typically proper imagery, discipline and restraint: such a belief is shown to be lacking in authentic justification and one may quote interminably to show that, on the contrary, the awakened lyric-emotion dominates pure verbal form:

The breast of earth now burns
In twinkling stuffs attired

and in 'Youth and Age':

O, hear, bela mia, the thousand charms of Venus da hizevaleria

or:

Your hair has entangled its ruthless threads
Round the pulse of my heart,
Your beauty outshines the white gold of the sky

and also:

The star of vision in my eyes
Is clouded with despair,
And on my lips my laughter dies a prisoner of care.

As the reader could see the love poetry quoted in fragments in this notice is marked by a love and understanding of nature and the whole is steeped in a delightful humanism. Read, for instance, 'Love and Sleep':

Sleep's God, to ease anxieties
Brings the mild breeze of harvest rows,
Murmurs that rise where soft sand flows
And mill wheels turn
And water-sighs: these thieve the light
From closing light.

WINE, WOMEN AND LAUGHTER.

One must conclude this inadequate notice by quoting from the drinking-songs and vigorous bachhanalias that contribute in a remarkable degree, to the entire mood of the 'Carmina' anthology. for these, despite their obvious purpose, are inspired by a certain spiritual yearning, the need men feel, at all times, of singing the praises of life lest the cold shadow of the creeping Ananke should envelope them and choke the music in their throats. The wine-bibber's argument is unanswerable:

Let Venus rule the sea,
A goddess, certainly:
But Bachhus will not see
Wet kissed upon her knee
For water won't agree!
With blood so pure.

The "Pub's Wall" may quite be inscribed with·

Home sweet Home, good fellows say,
This is where I mean to stay

And the "Poet's Banquet" appropriately essays the motto:

We shall love, for we are young.
Come, in crowding numbers, see
The day of laughter fitly sung.

TRANSLATOR AS ARTIST.

While my friend Prof. Armando Menezes could speak authoritatively about the original text of this anthology (his article will follow up this notice) Mr. Jack Lindsay's version ('Madieval Latin Poetry' Elkin, Mathew and Marrot,) London, 7/6 net, cannot fail to strike one as possessing the qualities that go to the making of the translator's art. The work in itself is a highly creditable and important achievement because Mr. Lindsay combines with a metrical wealth a style that is both smooth and literary. The translator, who must be an artist himself (or herself) can advance the classics and make a rich cultural contribution if he (or she) so handled the text as to make its appeal felt without straining the pleasure-principle, so to say, of the reader. One has seen several classics translated latterly in this manner (one may compare Cary's excellent but boring translation of Dante with the modern version, both in England and America: and its virtue cannot be adequately praised. One has indeed, no hesitation in pronouncing Mr. Lindsay's art as perfect both from humanistic and literary points of view, as any lover of literature might demand of a translator's sensitive and subtle pen.

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THE GATHAS IN ENGLISH

METRICAL VERSION OF THE GATHAS IN ENGLISH. By Sorabji Pestonji Kanga, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Hornby Road, Fort.

Several excellent translations of the "Gathas", both in prose and verse, have already been published and we fail to see what useful purpose this new publication can serve. These hymns of Zoroaster written in a dialect older than the language of the rest of the Avesta contain many an obscure passage and there is, unquestionably, still a good deal of scope for scholarship and research in that direction. But the author of this metrical version does not aspire to give us a scholarly version of the original. In the Preface he tells us that having been suddenly seized by the thought of performing a long-delayed "filial duty", he commenced translating the 'Gathas' on 4th March 1932 and finished the work on 29th July 1932. Whilst his zeal to perpetuate the memory of his father is highly commendable, we regret we cannot congratulate him on his having discharged that duty by the publication of this work. The attempt at versification is extremely feeble, and it is a distinct disservice to the Sage of Iran to bring out such a version of his sublime, spiritual songs. There has been a growing tendency among Indian authors, particularly among Parsi writers, to write poems in English, although, apart from the question of poetic gifts, their knowledge of the English language is very defective. It is, therefore, necessary to point out that such attempts at versification in a language which is not one's mother-tongue are bound to fail and that the reading public has the right to claim protection from the infliction of such verses as the following culled from the book under review:—

"All-Knowing Lord! through pure and pious mind,
May I Thy presence reach, Thy will obey,
So that by dint of truth I soon may find
Everlasting bliss through Ahura's mercy kind."

"That men may see what endless blessings flow,
From loyal firm obedience to Thy will,
By disregarding which disasters grow."

"Teach them Thy word, for they can understand,
Its potent spell, its virtue soothing, bland.
Give them sound wisdom, make them worthy guides.
To show the way to Thy religion grand."

Mr. D. J. Irani, who writes an Introduction to this work, is discreetly silent about the merits of the book, but he would have rendered a distinct service to the author if he had mustered courage to point out to Mr. Kanga the defects of the work and induced him to abandon the idea of publishing it. How much unhappiness and anguish could be averted in this world if it were generally realised that a friend ought to serve as a mirror in which one could see one's defects reflected!

A RELIGIOUS TRACT

GOD AND THE WORLD: By R. D. Dutt, International Publishers, Main Road, Ranchi, Price As. 2.

The proselytising activities of Christian missionaries are not much appreciated by the educated Indians and the methods they have often adopted are not highly commendable. In the tract before us we see clearly how the mind of an educated Indian has revolted against these evangelists who are more anxious for the salvation of the soul of others than their own.

The gloomy theology of the early Christians does not appeal to the men and women of the West, nurtured on scientific education of modern universities. Mr. Dutt quotes copiously from Christian divines themselves, who find many dogmas of the Church depressing and incompatible with the verified results of science. We are sure tracts like "Cross in the crucible", "Lure of the Cross" and the present one will cause flutter amongst the missionaries.

(Continued from column 7)

commercial banking business on a large scale, as it must do with a view to cancel its obligations on remittances outside and within India, it is sure to encroach on the commercial banking business done by our Indian joint stock banks. Thus there is a danger that these concerns, which are not in a very strong position, may suffer. The author has dealt with this question and shows how if a State Exchange Bank were to be established, it could be made to function satisfactorily. Personally our opinion is that the idea of a State Exchange Bank is not practical in the circumstances existing in this country and the only practical method which is likely to be successful in its fight against the monopoly of the foreign exchange banks is the coming on the field by a large bank like the Imperial Bank with established credit and prestige, large current accounts and well-established connections with the mercantile community of India.

In separate chapters the author also deals with the financing of industries which also provides a very useful and interesting reading. All round speaking the book is one of the best works produced on the subject.

'S. R. D."

BOOK NOTES

Among their autumn announcements Messrs. Longmans include a book of retrospective reflection by Dean Inge, called "Vale," which will be published before his retirement in October.

* * * *

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce a £500 prize (the money to be in the form of advance royalties) for the best biography, historical or contemporary, submitted to them by July 1st, 1935. Full particulars of conditions and suggestions can be had by applying to the firm at Paternoster House, Patenoster Row, E.C.4.

* * * *

Thirteen journalists, including H. W. Nevinson, R. D. Blumenfeld, H. A. Gwynne, W. T. Massey, and J. L. Hodson, contribute to "Anywhere for a new story" which is being published by Messrs. John Lane.

The book is made up from a series of broadcast talks.

* * * *

"Sweden," by Miss Agnes Rothery, is a travel book of appreciation of the "most beautiful and enviable of countries, the only country in the world to-day where man's modern achievements are worthy of their natural setting."

* * * *

In Japan it is a custom to hang poems on the walls, as we do pictures; and change them with the season. Although he has lived in London some twenty years, Mr. Gonnosuke Komai has been faithful to his native muse. He writes poems on every subject, from petals to princes, from Lord Northcliffe and the Melchett family to lovers and pine trees. "Fuji-Yama and Other Poems" is the fruit of many years' dreaming and musing.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

A number of learned writers, Indian and non-Indian, have been stating their views and beliefs in regard to Reincarnation in the pages of "The Aryan Path" for some time past. The arguments for and against the acceptance of Reincarnation as a proved fact are, apparently, found to be as inexhaustible as those concerning the existence of a 'soul' in a living body. The strength or weakness of any particular point of view in either case would seem to lie in the exact sense attached by the writer to the terms like 'soul' 'death,' 'after-life' and so on. Unless a common basis of understanding in respect of all such terms is first arrived at, confusion and contradiction are bound to arise in attempts to solve the mysteries of life and death.

The latest contributor to the controversy, or rather, symposium on Reincarnation in "The Aryan Path" for August, is Mr. L. A. G. Strong, whose conclusion on the subject is that the doctrine of Reincarnation, "humanly reasonable though it is, and satisfying to our ideas of human justice," is "at present.....open to grave objections and ....bound up with a possibly obsolete view of the nature of the universe"—in fine, "not proven". The gravest objection, in Mr. Strong's view, to the theory lies in the presumption that "time outside the physical universe is of the same nature as time inside it." An editorial note has sought to overcome this objection by pointing out that "we must not overlook that the condition of the soul after death is entirely subjective and therefore it has no knowledge of the passage of time"—which does not appear to us to be quite correct to say, since no such condition as an "entirely subjective" one can be stated to exist—apart from the simultaneous perception of an "object."

Mr. Leo Chestov, the well-known Russian philosopher now living in exile, writing in the same journal on "Menacing Barbarians of To-day", observes that the "Tartar" under most European skins to-day is aiming at the destruction, not so much of science and technique as that of Freedom, which he hates most. What is worth saving in modern civilisation, from the onslaughts of Dictatorship, is, above all, Liberty and Freedom, which are the very essence of civilisation. The dual application of the myth of Dionysus-Bacchus—one elevating and the other degrading in its effect—is dealt with by Messrs. M. Oldfield Howey and Llewelyn Powys, while Mr. Claude Houghton, the novelist, writes in appreciative terms of the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi on the subject of "Self-Restraint versus Self-Indulgence." Prof. C. E. M. Joad, who paid a visit to the United States early this year, writes of his impressions of the Land of Speed and Mammon, which make very interesting reading. There are in the journal, in addition, quite a number of other contributions which will repay perusal.

TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA: Published by Adwaita Ashram, Mayavati, Almora Dt. Price Re. 1-12.

The name of Sri Ramakrishna Paramananse has to-day encircled the globe. His foremost disciple, Swami Vivekananda, carried the message of his master, viz. unity of religions, to the Far West and became the torch-bearer of Indian culture. By his masterly interpretation of Vedanta, the Swami raised India in the estimation of the civilised world and drew the attention of the savants of Europe and America to the priceless treasures of this much-maligned country.

The great Swami sat at the feet of Sri Ramakrishna for years in his early youth and learned the secrets of religion. There is striking similarity between Christ and Ramakrishna. Both of them had no academic training and spoke only under inspiration, often in parables. The abstruse truths of metaphysics were explained by Ramakrishna by homely illustrations. The depth of his spiritual wisdom and method of exposition were simply amazing and the intellectuals of Bengal paid their respects to the unlettered saint. In the book under review we have got an exhaustive collection of his teachings. It is an invaluable possession for spiritual aspirants.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"From Wrong Angle." By Gaganvihari L. Mehta (70A), Chakrabari Road (North) Calcutta Re. 1/8.

Further Evidence, by Alan Brook-(Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/8.

Concerto, by Phyllis Austin (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/8.

The Resources of the British Empire, by Lord Beaverbrook (Lane Publications, London).

Problems of Transport Coordination in India, by S. K. Guha (Oxford University Press) Re. 1/.

Banking in India, by S. G. Panandikar (Longmans Green and and Co.) price Rs. 7/8.

Mozart, by J. E. Talbot (Gerald Duckworth, London) price 2/.

Faraday, by Thomas Martin (Gerald Duckworth, London) price 2/.

The Burnt Caravan, by Ben Bolt (Ward Lock, London).

The Red Token, by Ottwell Brims (Ward Lock, London).

A School for Hearts, by Effie A. Rowlands (Ward Lock, London).

Labour Fact Book, (International Publishers, New York).

Lenin on Britain (International Publishers, New York.)

Bombay Looks Ahead (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay.)

Selections from the Upanishads by P. Kashi Nath (K. D. Seth, Lucknow).

The Diwan of Hafiz, by U. M. Daudpota (The Educational Publishing Co., Karachi).

The Siyasat Nama of Nizamul-Mulk, by U. M. Daudpota (The Educational Publishing Co., Karachi.)

The Bustan of Sadi, by U. M. Daudpota (The Educational Publishing Co., Karachi).

A Summary Survey of the Economic Life of an Aboriginal Tribe of Gujarat, by B. H. Mehta.

The Holy Quran, by A. Yusufali, Lahore.

Jivan Prakash (Guj.) by U. I. Patel Sarodi, Oalpad.

Arunanu Adbhut Swapna (Guj.) by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Bombay, price Rs. 1/8.

NOTED JEWISH POET DEAD

The Jewish world has lost one of its most distinguished figures in Chaim Nachman Bialik, the Hebrew poet, who passed away on July 4 in Vienna in his sixty-first year. Bialik is generally regarded as the greatest Hebrew poet since the days of the mediaeval Spanish Jew, Judah Halevi, whose praises are sung by Heine.

Most of his best work, which consists largely of critical reflections on important phases of Jewish life, was written before the war. Bialik suffered in the early years of the Bolshevik regime, but was able to leave Russia in 1921. Shortly afterwards he went to Palestine and made his home at Tel-Aviv, where he was a partner in a publishing business. Among his translations may be mentioned Hebrew versions of "Don Quixote" and of Schiller's "William Tell."

The body is to be taken to Palestine for burial.

Problems Of Indian Banking

BANKING IN INDIA.—By S. G. Panandikar, M. A., D. Sc., Econ. (London). Publishers: Messrs. Longmans Green & Co. Ltd.

This is a new publication on a very important subject of engrossing interest to the banker as well as to the students of Indian Banking. The author has traced the history of the progress of banking in India in a masterly fashion within a small compass and has dealt with the position of indigenous bankers, co-operative banks, commercial banks as well as the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank of India in separate chapters. The information collected is no doubt most up-to-date and as such will be of additional value. Rural finance has received particular attention from the learned author as distinguished from commercial and industrial finance. The author has been considerably assisted in this connection by the investigations of the Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees during the years 1929-31, which enquiry was most exhaustive, being—recorded in about 20,000 printed pages.

MONEY-LENDERS.

In this connection the objectionable practices of money-lenders are very clearly emphasised and in dealing with both sides of the question for and against this class of financers, the author takes a very moderate and reasonable view and arrives at a very fair judgment showing the difficult circumstances under which these money-lenders have to operate and the much heavier risks which these money-lenders have to shoulder in connection with their financial operations compared to those which a joint stock commercial bank would be ready to take up. There is no doubt that the Usurious Loans Act 1918 is a good and powerful weapon in the hands of the oppressed borrower, if it were to be utilised more freely and fully than it has been in the past by our agricultural borrowers and what is required is to bring this remedy widely to the notice of our illiterate and ignorant agriculturists. The other Acts such as the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act 1930, the Bengal Money-Lenders Act 1933, the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act 1933 and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 as amended in 1907 for Bombay Presidency are no doubt all working towards the same end, viz., to give relief to the agriculturist against the money-lender. The author deals with them in some detail and shows how they are operated.

However the much disliked money-lender is not quite a fortunate person as appears from recent enquiries, because there is a steady sign of decline through insolvency and failure among them, perhaps so because of the fact that the agriculturist in this country is so exceptionally poor and unable to meet the heavy burden of interest and taxation, which he has to shoulder in these days of exceptional depression. Thus the failure of the agriculturist to meet his obligation in its sequence naturally brings about the failure of the money-lenders.

As distinguished from the village money-lender the other more respected class of indigenous bankers are those known as Shroffs on this side, Chetties in Madras, Kothiwals and Sarrafs in other parts of India who do business of banking proper on a very wide scale and who are gradually improving their methods of banking with a view to bring them in line with those of modern bankers. These indigenous bankers take a very important part in financing of produce all over the country and the author has given considerable attention to the description of their position as it stands to-day. These indigenous bankers have no doubt to compete with co-operative and joint stock banks as well as banks like the Imperial Bank which has opened out branches all over the country and find that their business is not as remunerative at present as it was in the days gone by. The author discusses the reasons which are responsible for this set-back and suggests the methods by which they could improve their position. The co-operative banks also receive a good share of the author's attention. Here also he discusses what he considers to be the defects in their working and offers suggestions for removing the same. The

COMMERCIAL BANKING.

Chapter on our commercial banking, particularly our Indian joint stock banks is rather a small one for such an important subject, in asmuch as the author has dealt with it within the narrow compass of about 16 pages, though here, too, he has summarised the main and important factors including the removal of the defects. While dealing with the exchange banks and their operations which are unfortunately entirely in the hands of the non-Indian and foreign companies, the author shows the huge profits which these banks are making. The position of the exchange banks in this country is, unfortunately, so paramount that it is difficult for purely Indian concerns to compete with them on anything like equal footing. These banks are very powerful concerns, commanding huge capitals and reserves and work more or less in the form of a closed trade union excluding Indian joint stock banks from their fold and also frequently putting impediments in the way of their progress in the exchange banking line of business. This is undoubtedly very unfortunate because it leads to dissatisfaction and complaints among our business community as is noticed from complaints which were made before the Central Banking Committee by bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is further hoped that the Imperial Bank of India will be soon free to do exchange business and thus will be in a strong enough position to secure a fair share of exchange banking business, at the same time train up Indian officers in the secrets of exchange banking. This will obviate the necessity of starting a State exchange bank as recommended by the Central Banking Committee, because a State Exchange Bank cannot function satisfactorily unless it is doing commercial banking business in a large way, even though all remittances of the Government of India were to be made through such a bank.

If this state bank were to do

(Continued in Col. 2).

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"Sordid Utilitarianism"—Labour Loses Suffrage Of Artists —Says The Architect Mr. Ashbee—Film Industry Is Nation's Instrument —For Art Education And Culture—To The Memory Of A Great Dancer Anna Pavlova —Loved India— Mothered Indian Children — Pavlova's Great Dream Unfulfilled — Monumental Fountain.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The political philosophy which secured power and office to British Labour failed to secure for it the capacity to use that power, to translate the dreams of Ruskin, William Morris, Lethaby and a host of social workers who framed the intellectual structure and gave form to the cultural prestige of those who eventually emerged as a powerful political party. The lesson is only recently brought home to British Labour. The possession of power or office is neither its justification nor its safety. And, the political party in power is now facing the criticism of Labour awakened by the intellectuals who now find themselves betrayed. This criticism is not one-sided. Mr. C. R. Ashbee, the famous architect-designer, in a recent letter addressed to the "New Statesman and Nation" accentuates the critical attack.

INTELLECTUAL STAGNATION.

Mr. Ashbee is, of course, indignant at the demolition, which has now begun, of the Waterloo Bridge, tion stirred by the Waterloo Bridge incidents. "We who fought to save the Bridge have been", he observes, "defeated, but our defeat has not altered the fundamental issue..... We have been defeated because we fought on wrong lines. The last stages of the fight, as we too late discovered, should have been fought not on the 'protection of an ancient monument', nor even on 'economy' but on 'London plannning'. Tall building, ill-regulated transport and predatory Industrialism are, he says, integral. "It may be suggested", he adds, that Mr. Morrison and his colleagues in demolishing Waterloo Bridge and in "thus commemorating the centenary of William Morris by a piece of impulsive vandalism they have struck at English character and English history that is likely to hit them back."

SELF-INTERESTED ARCHITECTS LACK VISION.

"Blame? We are all to blame because we have lacked vision. The L.C.C. because it has had no consistent policy for London survey, London planning, London history; we architects and engineers, because we have been too self-interested and regarded the question too much from the narrow professional angle—it is more than a mere fight between stone and steel; the S.P.A.B., because in these days it is no longer possible to isolate a building, that should be preserved, from its environment and its service."

THE AESTHETIC MOORINGS

"And that brings me to my challenge. Labour must get back to its aesthetic moorings. English Socialism—a "Dream of John Bull"—had English beauty. The L.C.C. in its beginnings had an ideal in the greatness of London. Its achievements were the 'Aldwych improvement scheme', which centred round the saving of the Strand churches, the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and the new County Hall on the South side. A great record following a great tradition."

SORDID UTILITARIANISM OF EARLY INDUSTRIAL AGE.

"As we see it now the L.C.C. has slipped back into the sordid utilitarianism of the early Industrial age which created Hungerford Bridge, and carried the Southern Railway up against, and actually built a factory over, the high altar of Southwark Cathedral. Ruskin, Morris, Lethaby, and the rest of us were at war with that age. Rennie's Waterloo Bridge, Nash's London development from the Mall to the Botanical Gardens, Westminster and the Law Courts, stood for the great tradition inherited from Wren and the Middle Ages.

SUFFRAGE OF THE ARTISTS.

"That tradition, a living protest to industrialism, was wisely guarded in the height regulation imposed by the earlier and most unintelligently surrendered by the later Council. But in those days, the days of Sir Lawrence Gomme and Dr. Longstaff, Socialists and Conservatives, as far as London aesthetics were concerned, worked together. There was a greater partnership still. Labour had the suffrage of the poets and the artists. Labour is lost, and the cause of greater London lost, unless that partnership is once again restored."

Mr. Ashbee has, with apt candour, shown how the busy people in power and office do not see the connection between the Waterloo Bridge, London Planning and "Labour Party Philosophy". He has thus proved the short sight or rather want of sight that has muddled Labour. The lesson which Mr. Ashbee is eager to teach and learn is, of course, unknown in India

INDIA IN THE CRUDE PHASE.

For, India is still in the early stages of Industrialism which in London created Hungerford Bridge and carried the Southern Railway up against and actually built a factory over the high altar of Southwark Cathedral; which, in India, has created or rather has been creating for Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta the indefinable and unlimited zones of architectural atrocities. Blame? We are, as Mr. Ashbee points out, "all to blame because we have lacked vision" The Municipalities because they have had no consistent policy for civic survey or planning. The architects and engineers are to be blamed because, as Mr. Ashbee observes, they have been "too self-interested and regarded the question too much from the narrow professional angle." There would be hope for India if she imported less the "experts" than the wisdom and experience and also vision which build great cities and nations.

FILM INDUSTRY.

The crude and early stages of industrialism which has given us the slums and the wrecked humanity which helplessly encumber our cities can be observed in some of its crudest forms in the existing conditions of the film industry in India. The film industry in India is a big comparatively new and practically unorganised industry. Its publicity is, consequently, big, flashy, practically unorganised, if not altogether irresponsible. It seeks protection. Like every other industry it is entitled to protection. It seeks and obtains prominent publicity for securing protection. But it does not direct publicity. Being unorganised, it is in many ways unable to do so. Consequently, there have been many things, not always desirable or advisable, accomplished by this wide publicity.

FILM INDUSTRY INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURE.

This publicity must be definately, responsibly and fruitfully directed. For, it must not be forgotten that the film industry is, essentially, unlike any other industry. It is an instrument of national art, education and culture. It moulds the mind of the nation. It affects the mental and moral health of the nation. The elaborate arguments, I shall not call them discussion, which the film posters have aroused constitute an instance in point. What opportunity has been given to India to discuss the many problems which the wide publicity to the imported controversy and the imported advice and suggestions about the decency or otherwise, the morality or other wise, of film posters has thrust into public prominence? Has Mr B.V. Jadhav who has "sponsored" "various matters" of the film industry given the opportunity? Has he discussed them?

THE MEMORY OF A GREAT DANCER.

The world-wide appeal, which is published along with this for contributions, however small, towards the cost of erecting a fountain in Regent's Park, London as a monument to Anna Pavlova, is an appeal that is, rightly, universal and needs no further recommendation. The memory of a great dancer, one of the greatest artists of her age, is one humanity must treasure. At no time so urgently and so vitally as at the present, the present that shatters the aspiring dreams of humanity by its uncontrolled greed and vulgarity.

CAMERA CAPTURES KATHERINE

Katherine Hepburn as the camera-artist has studied her. She will be seen in "Little Women" booked for the Capitol.

MENAKA'S TIMELY REMEMBRANCE AND TRIBUTE.

Menaka has written to me a letter which is timely remembrance and a tribute. Here it is:—

"I am delighted to know that the London Committee have given India a chance of associating herself with the project of erecting a memorial to the memory of Anna Pavlova.

SHE LOVED INDIA. ... ...

India owes a debt of gratitude to this great and inimitable dancer as she was the first to present an Indian ballet on the stage. What is more she genuinely and truly loved India and Indians and had a great desire to live in India. Last time she was in India when she used to go round with me in the bazaars and streets of Bombay and that was every day, she used to collect little Indian children around her and play with them. She used to take in her arms any Indian child she found in roads and kiss and pet them.

HER DREAM PROJECT.

"She always dreamt of the time when she could come and start a school of Indian dancing in India where children could be trained under proper conditions by Indian expert

OPEN HOME FOR INDIANS.

"She discussed this project with us several times. Her beautiful house in London was always open to Indians and I and my husband have enjoyed a great deal of hospitality and spent many happy days with her.

THE GREAT LESSON.

The great lesson that she has left for all dancers is that she never spared herself and devoted something like five hours daily to practice even on the days when she was performing at night.

The truest memorial that we dancers can give to her is to show the same undivided devotion to dance as she did. But dancers and non-dancers alike should join and contribute towards the erection of memory to pay homage to memory of the world's greatest dancer a great woman and to one who loved India and did so much for Indian dancing."

WORTHY TRIBUTE.

There is not one syllable in 'Menaka's' letter that exaggerates the wide sympathy and the great heart of Anna Pavlova. I have known what it is to meet a great artist, and Anna Pavlova was, in every fibre, a great artist, personally. May I suggest that her friends and lovers of a great art and artists in the city should meet and collect funds that should be a tribute worthy of the "First City in India" and worthy of the greatest dancer-artist of the age?

MAX REINHARDT'S NEXT TO BE FOUR CLASSICAL PLAYS

Max Reinhardt, producer and stage manager, who has devoted his career to the renewal of the German classics and Shakespearean plays, plans producing "Midsummer Night's Dream" in Paris next winter

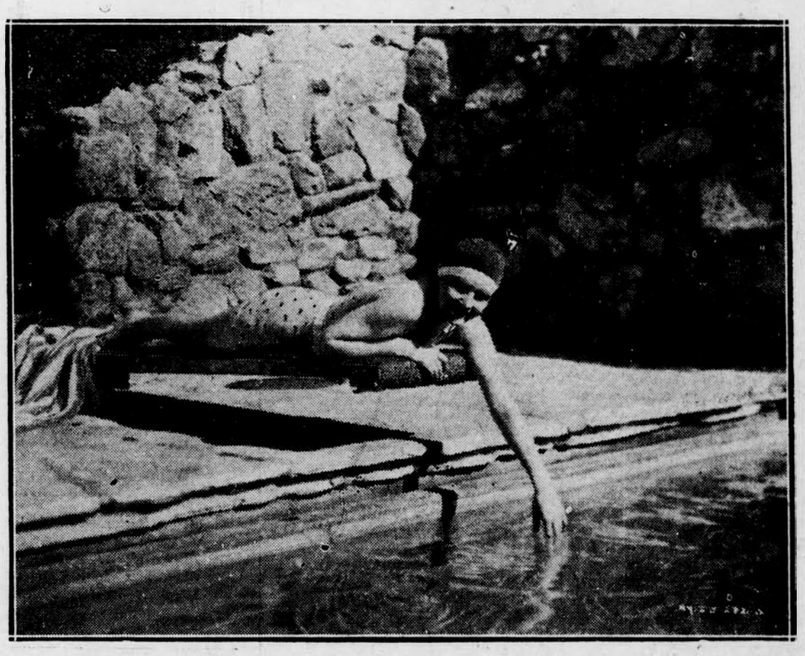
In town for a brief visit, Reinhardt left recently for a holiday in Vienna before starting a busy programme for the summer and fall.

"I am taking a holiday first—then I'll put on The Merchant of Venice in Venice at a series of open-air performances. Then at Salzburg I plan to produce "Faust" and "Everyman." In the autumn I go to Hollywood."

The master producer will select a company in Hollywood to present "Midsummer Night's Dream" there and in other California cities, and following his season there will return to Paris.

The production will be done in French at the Pigalle, he said.

DIANA AT THE POOL



Miss Harding will also be in "Double Harness" a forthcoming picture for Bombay.

ALLEGED ART OF THE CINEMA

CONTEMPT OF THE FILM AND ITS "FANS"

Mr. St. John Ervine returned to his attack on the films with unwearied energy at University College, where he delivered the Foundation oration on the subject of "The Alleged Art of the Cinema."

Nothing connected with this happy institution seems to escape Mr. Ervine's lash. He fortified his own case by quoting copiously from film critics, yet to him "there is some vulgarity in the moving pictures which usually communicates itself to those whose business it is to write about them."

His case, developed with all h's own sprightly invective, was soon seen to be the one which he has made familiar before.

The cinema is vulgar it caters for all minds, including the most infantile, "its spiritual and intellectual character is beneath contemp." As for cinema audiences, "I have the greatest contempt for film fans, they have the souls of slaves." Theatre audiences are alert, but cinema audiences are lethargic. "looking for the most part as if something had hit them."

The art of Shakespeare is enriched by its essentially national character; films are carefully denationalised. The cinema's concern so far has been "with man not as a thinking creature, but only as an active creature." Endings are happy, bathrooms and bedrooms are palatial, the heroine is young and beautiful. "Let her not think, lest their wrinkle her brow."

And so on and so on—a gay banderillero, deftly sticking dart after dart into a completely impervious bull.

CRITICS' CRAVING

Mr. Ervine quoted at length from some of the critics whom he tolerates, particularly Miss C. A. Lejeune, in his view "the only writer who has ever thought about the aesthetics of the film." He found in them a craving for sound in preference to speech; a desire to get away from man and his emotions and to embrace all animate and inanimate things in their scope: which confirmed him in his gloomy view of the whole business. In his opinion a work of art is an individual creation which obviously disqualifies any film yet made. And except for Mr. Charlie Chaplin's tramp the cinema has given him no memorable character, nor has it yet produced a tragedy or a poem.

He made no detailed examination of any individual film, nor did he give even a general opinion about any film except two—"The Private Life of Henry VIII.," which did not impress him, and "The Covered Waggon," which he described as "one of the few good films I have seen".—"Manchester Guardian."

UNDER SECRETARY OF ART

Paris-American Artists Vote In Referendum

American artists in Paris adhering to the European Chapter of the American Artists Professional League are almost unanimously in favour of the appointment of an Under Secretary of Arts in the Federal Government, which is being considered by President Roosevelt at present.

In reply to a questionnaire circulated by Wilford A. Conrow, national secretary of the League, which is staging a referendum on the question, all members of the Paris Chapter with two exceptions have pronounced themselves for the creation of an Under Secretaryship of Arts, similar to that existing in France, the "Tribune" learns. A communication to this effect will be dispatched to the League secretary after the Paris Chapter's meeting to-morrow.

League artists here believe that American art needs an established point of contact between artists and the Government The lack of such a focus in Washington, they think, is a weakness in our national Government, and although they realize that harm may be done by an Under Secretary of Arts who is either a political appointee or a fanatical devotee of some fashion in art, they are confident thatb his acts can be controlled by a vigilant public. They have confidence that President Roosevelt will make a wise choice of the first incumbent of the new post.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

One argument against the appointment of an Under Secretary of Arts, as set forth in the League's referendum, is that if a political appointee he might view every artistic project as patronage because it would be dependent upon the appropriation of the necessary funds by Congress. Under such conditions there might be but little advantage to American art to be expected from the appointment, and it might even prove a source of embarrassment to professional artists.

Paris members of the League, however, have passed over these objections by an overwhelming majority. As one member of the European Chapter told the "Tribune" yesterday, the existence of an Under Secretaryship of Arts in France has proved of immense value to French art, not merely by the help it has afforded to some artists but even more by the spirit of opposition which it has aroused among others.

To The Memory Of Anna Pavlova

DANCER, ARTIST, FRIEND OF INDIA

A world-wide appeal is to be made for contributions, however small, towards the cost of erecting a fountain in Regent's Park, London as a monument to Anna Pavlova, in order that all the admirers of her art may have an opportunity of expressing their gratitude and appreciation. The memorial will be executed by the eminent Swedish sculptor Carl Milles. The following is the text of the appeal:—

"The great art of Anna Pavlova still lives fresh in the memory of men and women in many lands, framed in a halo of love. The beauty of her dancing has left a fragrance of delight which they treasured as one of the most refined pleasures of their lives. It has been urged by many admirers that this memory of her ought to be preserved in some durable form. No country could be better suited for the place of any such memorial than England, which she chose as her adopted land and which country gave her a home for over 20 years.

The idea was early broached to the First Commissioner of Works in London, who took great interest in the promotion of the plan, and, knowing Anna Pavlova's passionate love of nature and flowers, no more suitable sites could be selected than the Rose Garden in Regent's Park. Professor Carl Milles of Sweden, made a sketch for a fountain which well fitted the character of the place. This sketch has been approved by the Royal Fine Art Commission for England and by the First Commissioner of Works. It represents a fountain where a swan serves to recall the greatest of Anna Pavlova's performances and reliefs on the base show other ideas of her art rhythmically described. Three dancing figures in the round complete the proposed fountain, and the whole is an outstanding creation of exceptional beauty by a sculptor of international reputation.

Many who heard of the plan took an immediate interest in it, and her Highness Princess Helena Victoria and Lady Patricia Ramsay were among the first to give an expression of their hope that the scheme would materialize. It is evident that a great number of admirers of Anna Pavlova's art are willing to come forward in support of this plan to commemorate her life and, at the same time to present to London this work of art. They have been encouraged by the thought that an international effort should be made in this respect and an honorary committee has been formed to send this appeal for means round the world to all, high and low, rich or poor, who feel that their gratitude to a great artist ought to receive a lasting monument.

The following is a list of the Committee, to which other foreign members will be added later:—

The Grand Duchess Xenia (Hon. President); Lady Londonderry, La Comtesse Marie van Bylandet, Violet Lady Melchett, La Vicomtesse J. Poulpiquet du Halgouet, Lady Vansittart, Lady Zia Wernher, Mrs. Florence Grenfell, Mrs. Adila Fachiri, Miss Jelly d'Aranyi, Lord Allendale, Baron Palmstierna, Lord Conway, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Sir Edwin Lutyens, Sir Eric Maclagan, Sir William Rothenstein, Mr. Charles Hambro, Mr. Edward Hudson, Mr J. M. Keynes, M. Eugene Sabline and M. V. Dandre.

Mons. Victor Dandre, husband and manager of the late Mme. Pavlova in a letter dated the 4th of July enclosing a copy of the above a appeal expresses the hope that perhaps friends in India would like to contribute to it and any donations however small may be forwarded to Khan Bahadur Ardeshir R. Bilimoria, Excelsior Theatre, Bombay or Mr. A. E. Warren, New Empire Theatre Calcutta. All subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged and forwarded to the appeal committee in London."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"When you quarrelled to-day, you let your husband have the last word! But, my dear——"

"You see, I wanted to give him a little pleasure; it's his birthday."

* * * *

Film Producer: "In this scene you're blown into the air and caught by an aeroplane."

Film Star: "I see. But what if the aeroplane isn't there?"

"Well, don't wait; come down."

* * * *

"Yes," said the mountain climber, "I always keep a rope tied around my waist. It has saved my life more than once."

"But," broke in a listener, "it must be awful to be left hanging from that rope. Didn't you feel nervous?"

"Well, not exactly nervous," came the reply; "just highly-stung, that's all."

* * * *

He was a simple-looking soul, and when the card gang saw him on the way to the races they marked him down as easy prey.

They decided to try him first on nap. Carefully they dealt his cards—ace, king, queen, jack, and nine, after making certain that the ten and four small ones lay together in another hand.

"Come on, dad," they said, jovially, "your shout."

"Right," said he; "I'll try a fower."

"Sorry I gave you the wrong number," said the polite telephone operator.

"Don't mention it," answered the man who had made up his mind not to lose his temper. "I'm sure that the number you gave me was much better than the number I asked for. Only it just happened I wasn't able to use it."

* * * *

"Have you noticed a very odd thing about blunt people?" Jones asked his friend

"Can't say that I have," said the latter. "They are certainly rather embarrassing at times."

Jones nodded pensively.

"Yes, but hasn't it ever struck you that they are the ones who generally come to the point first?" he said.

* * * *

The two village gossips were exchanging the latest news.

"And those Richleys," said Mrs. Jones. "He says very bitter things about his two good for-nothing sons, but his wife is always making excuses for them."

Mrs. Brown nodded

"Yes," she smiled, "she may make the excuses, but he has to make the allowances."

* * * *

The breathless dock labourer dashed into the manager's office.

"I say, guv'nor," he said, "I'm clearing off."

"Whatever do you mean?" asked the manager, puzzled.

"They're loading a lot of cattle down at the boat——"

"Well, what about it?"

"I've been chased by a blooming bull all along the quay—and I'm a stevedore, not a toreador!"

* * * *

The bricklayers had just finished the foundations of a house on a suburban estate when a workman, carrying a ladder, stopped to watch them lay the first row of bricks.

One of the bricklayers, looking up from his work and catching sight of the man, said: "I say, lads, we'd better hurry up, there's a chap 'ere waiting to clean the winders."

* * * *

A wife who wished to give her husband a birthday present brought home a sample cigar and watched him light it.

"Well, James," she said, after a little while, "do you like it?"

"Pretty good," he said, with as much enthusiasm as he could muster.

"Well, dear," she went on, "is there anything else you'd like better than hundred of these?"

"Yes, twenty-five," he cruelly replied.

* * * *

A lift-boy in one of the big stores hated to be asked needless questions. One day a fussy old lady entered the lift.

"Don't you ever feel sick, going up and down in this lift all day?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy.

"Is it the motion going up?"

"No, ma'am."

"Is it the motion going down?"

"No, ma'am."

"Is it the stopping that does it?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then, what is it?"

"Answering questions, ma'am."

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ARMY CHAMPION AT BISLEY

Prizes were presented to the champion shots and prize-winners in the Service Week events at Bisley last month. Photo shows Experimental Sergt. Major Churcher winner of the Roupell Cup and the Army Hundreds Cup with his trophies in the triumphal procession after the presentation.

A man and his wife were staying at a hotel, when the husband developed a bad cold.

His wife went downstairs for a mustard plaster, and on returning, entered the dimly-lit bedroom and quietly put the plaster on the man's chest.

Then she went down again, this time for a hot drink, and when she returned her husband asked her where the plaster was.

In a moment she realized that she must have entered a similar-looking bedroom on another floor and placed the plaster on the chest of a sleeping guest.

IN A BRIEF TEN YEARS!
(Courtesy—"Providence Journal")

It was at an orchestral concert, and after gazing for some time at the bass fiddle player a never do it; he'll never do it."

At length the title of the first number was announced, whereupon the mutterer continued his remark louder each time. This was too much for a man in the row in front, and eventually he turned and said, angrily: "Confound you and your mutterings, sir!"

"Well, he can't do it, I tell you. I'll bet you he can't!" was the reply.

"Cant do what?"

"Put that big fiddle under his chin."

* * * *

A Londoner had invited a Yorkshireman to dine with him in a London restaurant, and they sat with their backs to their hats and coats which hung on racks.

During the meal the Yorkshire man, who had heard many stories of the thieving propensities of Londoners, became more and more anxious about the safety of his belongings, and looked round frequently to see if they were still there.

Presently his friend became annoyed and said: "Why do you look round so often to see if your things are safe? I don't do it."

"Nay, lad," replied the Yorkshireman, "there's no need; thine went ten minutes sin'."

* * * *

A man was charged with kissing a girl against her will, and during the proceedings the girl went into the box.

"You say," said counsel for the defence, "that my client took you by surprise, and that you gave him no encouragement?"

"I do" replied the girl.

"Doesn't it strike you as strange that he should have managed to kiss you as you were unwilling?" added counsel. "Look at my client, and then consider your own height. Why, you must be nearly a foot taller than he is."

"Well, what of it?" retorted the girl. "I can stoop, can't I?"

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The India Meteorological Department has been gradually expanding since 1875 when it came into existence. Its history is one of steady development except for the slight set-back which it recently received due to retrenchment.

The Department has been, in recent years, accepting work of greater and greater responsibility. Its organisation, before the introduction of aviation in India, consisted of a central office, five principal sub-offices, twenty-three pilot balloon observatories and 270 weather observators, mainly of the third-class. Its activities were generally restricted to the daily forecasts of weather, publication of the daily, weekly and monthly weather reports, publication of rainfall data, issue of heavy rainfall warnings on land and of storms at sea, investigation of the upper air by the aid of pilot balloons and sounding balloons, terrestial magnetism, study of the physics of the sun, and determination of time.

Aviators require additional information about the speed and direction of winds at different levels, dust storms, thunderstorms, heights of low clouds, visibility, etc. As many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena, it became necessary that more detailed and frequent observations of these phenomena were taken at observatories near and along the air route and the information was made immediately available to the aviator. With the inauguration of aviation, the Department had, therefore, to be at once strengthened. New forecasting centres along the air route were opened. Most of the observatories were raised to the second-class status and some new pilot balloon and weather observatories had to be opened. The organisation, as it stands at present, however, falls far short of the international recommendations and the meteorological practices of other countries in Europe. We wish, that with the rapid development of civil aviation in India, the Meteorological Department may come up to the standard required.

With the opening of a new branch of Agricultural Meteorology at Poona, which is at present under the charge of one meteorologist, it has assumed one still more useful function. We believe, that in a vast country, such as India, which is predominantly agricultural, meteorology will have better uses of a very outstanding character, if it can correlate weather with crops. We hope that in the near future, the research work carried on by the new branch of agricultural meteorology at Poona will prove its real worth to the Government and thus induce them to open up similar branches in most of the other provinces of India or atleast to sanction the continuation and expansion of the one at Poona.

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Moscow Offers Odd Contrast To New York

Skyscrapers, Neon Lights, Taxicabs, Fruitjuice Stands, Pawnshops, Night Clubs, Newsboys. Auctioneers, Chorus Girls, Movie Ushers—These Are Only Few Of Things That New Yorker Misses In Moscow.

No other European city—if Moscow can be called European—presents so complete a contrast to New York. The Asiatic setting alone—the Kremlin's crenelated battlements, the exotic cupolas of the Church of St. Basil, the gray Chinese wall in the heart of the city—does not explain the tremendous gulf between the two metropolises. The things taken for granted in New York but completely absent from Moscow reflect the differences in the social and economic systems which the two cities symbolize—Communist Russia and capitalist America writes Mr. Samuel Lubell in the "New York Times Magazine."

Almost the first thing that impresses the stranger as he wanders through Moscow's crooked streets is the dress of the people. Asiatic peasant garb mingles with Western clothes, stringy head shawls with bright red berets, cone-shaped hats of Astrakhan wool with dark cloth caps, rubashka blouses with business suits, water-logged knee-high boots with low-cut shoes, but all have one thing in common: they are working clothes, usually tattered and dirty. Moscow bears the stamp of a city completely dominated by the manual worker.

Individual taste and style are equally conspicuous for their absence. In all Moscow there is not a single exclusive shop to show the lastest Paris creations or a haberdashery to display what the well-dressed Russian should wear. The few stores that retail ready-to-wear garments offer little variety and make no concessions to fashion's whims.

NO FIFTH AVENUE

If Moscow has no Fifth Avenue, neither has it a Park Avenue, or a Bowery, or a Chinatown, a Little Italy or a Greenwich Village. Like New York, Moscow has always been a melting-pot; to-day its superior rations draw peasants and workers from every part of the Soviet Union. But there are no racial, religious or social centres to which they gravitate. The leveling influence of bolshevism still prevails; newcomers squeeze in wherever they can.

One family to a room is a fair average. A visit to a Russian home is enlightening for the quantity of objects that can be crammed into a single room. Russians rarely discard anythig, and all the family possessions, from charred teapots and shaky beds to chipped busts and dismantled lamps are dumped about. Closets are rare; window sills and chairs do service as selves. Nothing seems to have a place and nothing is in order.

The same rootless atmosphere clings to the crowds swarming through the streets, to the long queues waiting for food, soap, newspapers and tobacco. Stability and the sense of possession of property and a home are foreign to Moscow.

NO MAIN THOROUGHFARES.

No main thoroughfares traverse Moscow, and residences and businesses are next-door neighbours. Allied industries have not grown up together. No fur district merges into a garment centre; tool shops are nor a few doors away from industrial plants. Moscow has no furnished room or private dwelling districts, no neighbourhood streets typical of the Bronx and Brookly. It is growing too fast, considering its poor housing and transportation facilities, to permit any attempt at zoning. And there are no vested interests racial, social or economic groups, no system of rents and private property unconsciously to guide its development.

Most of the dwellings are old and decrepit. Even the newer buildings, erected since the revolution have been aged prematurely by frequent snows and leaky rain pipes. The tallest Soviet structure is only twelve stories, but every bit of its floor space is in use. Half-empty office buildings, cleared-off lots on which construction has been temporarily suspended, stores and factory lofts to rent or to subdivide—Moscow has no such relics of a bubble that burst.

The centre of Soviet activity its population soaring to the three million mark Moscow is booming and building. Construction is under way everywhere—apartment houses, office buildings, hotels, industrial plants, a subway. The fenced lots and the temporary wooden sidewalks recall New York in the ways of widespread construction. Only fascinated spectators do not line Moscow's excavation pits. Men and women digging and loading trucks with spades do not make so inspiring a scene as steam shovels clawing heaps of dirt and noisy electric drills showering sparks and bits of rock. In Soviet Russia men and women do the work of machines.

No one is supposed to be unemployed in the Soviet Union, but the long queues and waiting crowds blur the contrast with New York. Beggars, cripples, sickly women and ragged children pleading for money and matches are fairly numerous. Unlike American beggars, they make no attempt at cheeriness, do not sing or play fiddles or accordions. And a clutching hand is quicker than a tin cup.

Although Moscow's subway is still being dug, its street-car crushes are done in the best New York subway fashion. Long before the overloaded trams have come to a full stop the passengers are clambering aboard, jostling, shoving and swearing at one another. Fares are collected by relaying the coins from person to person to the conductor. To get off the passenger must force his way through the jam to the front of the car. Progress is made by asking the person in front if he is getting off and pushing him out of the way if he is not.

LEISURELY VEHICLES

The street cars are not designed for hurried travel. Usually three cars linked together wind their way through side streets, in and around blocks, rarely ever taking the shortest course between two points. The buses are not much of an improvement, and apart from them one must walk. All but a few of the izvoshchiki have gone the way of all kulaks, and taxicabs are scarce almost impossible to find. The hack stands have no telephone service, and no near-by candy or cigar stores, poolrooms, or quick-lunch places which can be reached by telephone serve as hangouts for the drivers.

Penthouses, sugar daddies, ice-cream parlors, flea circusses, penny arcades dime-a-look telescopes, milk wagons, fat-reducing treatments, sky-writers, soap-box orators—the list of the missing can be multiplied without end. The Soviets may believe themselves well on the way toward overtaking and surpassing capitalist America, but it will be many years before a New York visitor will feel at home in Moscow.

As he was passing beneath a ladder reaching up to the windows of a recently-built house the irascible colonel was struck on the head by a large piece of putty. Picking it up, he ran up the staircase of the house and entered the room from which it had been thrown. He was confronted by three stalwart workmen.

"Who threw this?" he demanded, angrily.

"I did," retorted the biggest of the three. "What are you goin' to do about it, eh?"

After a moment's sober reflection the colonel murmured: "Oh, I just thought I'd return your putty."

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PROMINENT RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY

CLEMENT EPHRAIMOVITCH VOROSHILOV

A Dexterous Soldier & A Skillful Strategist Soviet War-Lord Is One Of Bravest Leaders Of The Russia

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD.)

(The following is the concluding portion of the character-sketch of M. Voroshilov, the War Commissar of the Soviet Union, of which the first portion was published in our last Sunday's issue.)

During the entire period of the Civil War, in Russia, which followed the October Revolution, Voroshilov proved himself a unique soldier of the Revolution. He inflicted countless defeats on the enemy. The proofs of his bravery are myriad. He is a dextrous soldier, a skilful strategist, a beloved comrade, an unusual commander. His organizational abilities, particularly as concerns the army, are exceptional.

The part played by Voroshilov in defending the gains made by the October Revolution is of stupendous importance.

Seeing the Czarist system shattered to pieces, the enemies at home and abroad attacked Russia's new rulers in an attempt to re-establish the old rule. The Germans could find no better opportunity than in 1918 when the old government had been destroyed and the new, as yet, not properly organised. They invaded and seized the Unkraine and progressed further in the attempt to grab all they could.

At this time Voroshilov, in Lugansk, organized Red Guard detachments of workers and managing to get hold of two armoured trains put up a strong defense against the advancing invaders. This handful of poorly equipped men under the able leadership of Voroshilov kept the Germans in check for fully a month; it was really a miracle.

Noticing the heroism of Voroshilov, the higher military authorities appointed him the commander of the 5th Red Army. No sooner had he been assigned this post than he found himself and his army surrounded by a ring of fire, the enemy's forces. The White Guards and Germans were trying to annihilate the entire Fifth Army. But Voroshilov cheated them of their pleasure. He managed to break through this ring to the city of Tsaritsin, a Bolshevik stronghold.

On his arrival Voroshilov was given command of the 10th Red Army, with whose aid he inflicted serious defeats on the armies of General Wrangel, Krasnov, Mamontov and Ulagay.

TROTSKY'S INTRIGUES.

Trotsky, the then War Commissar of the Soviet Union, jealous of the rapidly increasing popularity of Voroshilov, began criticising his actions with a view to putting a check on his further progress. Finally under a false pretext he managed to have Voroshilov removed from the command of the 10th Red Army.

Voroshilov realized the true motives of his release. He went to the Ukraine, where he was immediately appointed Commissar of Home Affairs. This was a critical period in the Ukraine. The White Guards and other counter-revolutionaries were exerting all their forces in their attempt to destroy the young Soviet regime. The Gregoriev rebellion was proving a serious menace to the Ukraine Soviets.

Voroshilov took the internal affairs into his hands and soon calmed the situation, defeating the enemy. Now new disturbances came up in the Ukraine. Voroshilov was appointed commander-in-chief of the 14th Red Army to organize the defence of the threatened regions of Sinilnikov, Lozovoe, and Ekatrioncslav. It was a hard job for Voroshilov. His new army was composed mainly of deserters from, and demoralized soldiers of, the former army, bandits from the Makhno bands, and like elements. Nevertheless, within a few days he skilfully reorganized the whole of the 14th Red Army and ably defended the city threatened by the enemy forces.

Trotsky, seeing Voroshilov's new victories, worked up new intrigues against him, on the basis of which Voroshilov was not only removed from command, but brought up on charges of breaking military discipline. Trotsky this time, however, failed. Lenin, after closely examining the case, discovered Trotsky's chicanery and supported Voroshilov. In proof of his trust he gave over the command of the entire Ukrainian Red Army to Voroshilov and later appointed him member of the Revolutionary War Soviet of the First Cavalry.

In the activities of the First Cavalry, Voroshilov worked side by side with General Budeny, the organizer of the First Cavalry. He participated in the fights against Denikin, Poland and the Wrangel forces, displaying extraordinary skill as a cavalryman and as a commanding officer. Owing to his masterful tactics, which were different from those suggested by Trotsky, he succeeded in defeating Denikin's forces in the North Caucasus in 1920. He was equally successful in the wars with Poland and General Wrangel, and in repressing the Kronstadt mutiny.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH

Engaged in serious fights and going on reconnaissances, Voroshilov many a time just narrowly escaped death. Once on a reconnoitring survey he ventured into the enemy's territory in an armoured car. A turn of the road and the armoured car was surrounded by thousands of enemy soldiers who began shooting off bullets at close range. The chauffeur began to lose his courage; there was no way for him to turn back. Voroshilov encouraged him, advising him to ride backwards and forwards several times and then to gradually turn back. The chauffeur followed Voroshilov's advice. A number of enemy soldiers were crushed under by the car; the rest cleared the way. The car made a quick turn-about and made straight for camp. When Voroshilov got out he felt streams of blood running down his neck—he had been wounded.

In 1921 Voroshilov was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North Caucasus armies. At this time the counter-revolutionists were organized in small bands, conducting guerilla warfare against the Reds. Under Voroshilov's command the Red army had liquidated 53 of these bandit detachments by the end of 1923, possessed themselves of their rifles, 1874 in number, 2,594 swords 53 machine-guns, and had killed the important leaders of these bands—General Marchonko and Prezhevalsky, the Princes Ukhtomsky and Gentemirov, Colonel Belov-Rutetsky and others.

Trotsky, having reached the climax of his career, tried to lead the Revolution into the usual bourgeois channels. He demanded freedom of trade, a policy of leniency towards the uncompromising enemies of the Revolution, and insisted on his theory of the impossibility of building Socialism in one country. Trotsky was released from the post of War Commissar on charges of counter-revolution, and Frunze was appointed to replace him in 1925.

APPOINTED WAR COMMISSAR.

Unfortunately Frunze, this able Soviet commander, the man responsible for the success of the revolutions in Turkistan and Bokhara, met with a fatal automobile accident, and died in November, 1926. Again the important post of War Commissar was left vacant. There was no more suitable candidate for this post than Clement Ephraimovitch Voroshilov, then acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Moscow Province Red Army detachments, having been appointed to this post in 1924. Towards the end of 1926 he was duly appointed War Commissar of the entire Soviet Union.

As soon as he was in charge of the Red Army and the Navy, Voroshilov busied himself with introducing new reforms in the organization and life of the Red Army then far behind the armies of the other European countries. Under Trotsky very little attention had been paid to equipping the Red Army with modern means of warfare. The spirit of partisanship and Civil War methods still ruled in the Red Army. The reforms in military construction, organisation and equipment initiated by Frunze had been cut short by his untimely death. It was left to Voroshilov to carry them out to the full.

The great skill displayed by Voroshilov in the reorganisation, reformation, modernization and most recently, mechanization, is astonishing. In his first few years in office he boldly and masterfully completed Frunze's plan of 1924 for the reorganization of the army. The second stage in his work was to establish good military and political training for those Red Commanders who had received promotion not by virtue of their knowledge and sturdy, but for their revolutionary activities during the period of Civil War and intervention. These officers were now given regular training in the various Military Academies and Schools, thus making of the heads of the Red Army, already experienced, fully skilled and qualified officers. In addition he introduced uniformity and centralization of management into the Red Army. In short, he did away with all that was hindering the progress of the Red Army.

TAKES UP ARMY REFORM.

Much attention was paid by Voroshilov to the political and civic training of the Red officers and soldiers. In one of his speeches he has said: "A Red officer must be a good social worker. An officer who does not understand, who does not take into consideration the political events of the day, is of little use to us under present conditions. A Red officer must be a true leader of the masses."

There was no stabilized military budget before Voroshilov's appointment to the Commissariat of War. The administrative expenditures of the army were so great, there was little left for the improvement of its technical base and equipments. This system, too, he managed to reform, thus saving much money, which could then be spent on the improvement of the Red Army's armaments.

It was not pleasant being a soldier in the Red Army prior to Voroshilov's coming into power. Cognizing this fact, Voroshilov increased the salaries and improved the living conditions of the Red soldiers and officers. He ordered numerous facilities and concessions to be granted to the parents and relatives of those in the Army. These measures were so successful that it became the life-dream of the peasant and working mass of youth to join the army, so much so that there was not enough room in the army for all those desiring to join.

One of the greatest pieces of work of human interest carried out in the Red Army under Voroshilov's leadership was that the peasant youth entering the Army quite illiterate were turned out, after their serving periods, quite literate, politically trained, with definite specialities; teachers, agronomists, chauffeurs, tractorists, radioists. Such was the high standard of the educational and training system instituted in the Red Army by Commissar Voroshilov that it won the good name of "A School for the People."

Owing to these huge reforms and to its reorganization, the Red Army, within the short period of two years, was changed, under Voroshilov's leadership, into a strong, highly-disciplined force, adequately equipped with up-to-date instruments of war. These qualities of the Red Army were put to the test in 1929 in the war with China. Its successes are well known the world over.

All activities in the improvement of the technical base of the army up to this time had been dependent partly on the small factories at home, it is true, but for the most on imports from abroad. Such being the case, the progress of the Red Army was dependent on foreign countries.

The Five-Year Plan, however, made of the former agricultural Russia an important industrial-agricultural country. The development and the strengthening of the technical base of the Army was one of its tasks. Consequ-

(Continued on page 14.)

TENNIS STAR HEARS A SECRET

Famous tennis stars attended the annual tennis party in the grounds of Lady Chesterfield's house in Highgate, in aid of one of London's Welfare Centres. Photo shows Perry, the new singles champion, hearing a secret from Miss Mary Lawson, the actress, at the party.

A DOUBLE PERSPECTIVE

An Indian Sees India's Mission Through Foreign Spectacles

BY RUSTOM VAKEEL

Jalaludin Omar with a Ph. D. of one of the American Universities is a learned man, gentle and sweet and well travelled, an Aligarh man with broad shoulders, cricketer, wrestler, athlete, with a sense of dietectics and food-values. He wears a Gandhi cap, it is in tune with his gentle nature, the gentleness of strong men, mellowed after adolescence is dead and youth's pugnacity has given place to a loftier questionaire. Young enthusiasms are dead and his hair is growing grey. After years of foreign travel he has returned to his land.

It is years since he has returned: of course, he is unemployed, but, Allah being kind and his ancestors being many and above want, its sting has not cut his soul—and yet, like many Indians of his type he is sad—sad that in this great land he has no place where he could be at peace. He cannot understand that India which he had conjured up in foreign lands—the India of Gandhi and Tagore, the India of his Hindu friends of American Colleges where they were all just Indians,—should present at least in the outer world of political realities such a woeful picture of internecine warfare and jealousies.

INDIA AND U. S.

Through long hot days of unemployment, he had seen his country in grip of movements which did not appreciably advance his cause and he compared and compared and compared the volcanic activity the mammoth organisation—the titanic industry of the States and those big growing cities where man seemed to be the master of his fate—with the state of India. He thought of those museums where all the ages, from paleolithic and neolithic days till our time, were codified and arranged in neat glass cases—all the fierce roar of biology and all the mystery of the stars were controlled and arranged for a social purpose by the citizens of American cities for the man in the street. The triumph of man was written large over his memories of America.

Of course, he had his cynical moods, he knew that in spite of a motor car for every third man and modern sanitation and a wage of about Rs. 400 per month even for uneducated labour, there was something missing and he knew also that something was wrong there. At the same time, he knew that the average age of an American was between 60 and 65 and of his own countrymen between 20 and 25, that thousands died every month for lack of hospitals, that the death-rate was 400,000 to 600,000, every month, that out of 1000 babies 200 to 400 die. In the whole of India, excluding the Indian States, for the needs of 240,000,000 souls there are only 4000 government hospitals and 1500 private hospitals and dispensaries.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

He knew that many an ill can be removed, many a disease eradicated, many a village made happy, if this vast lethargic sleep and blindness were to go. He knew that while he was comparing and talking and various peoples fighting for communal awards, six lakhs were dying every month from those voiceless villages ignorant of the discussions about their welfare amongst intellectuals of his type. He felt like a fly-wheel, unattached, moving in space in utter futility, with memories of America building hotels, hospitals, garden cities, colleges, gymnasiums, playing grounds, public baths and, of course, printing tracts as a solace for homely men.

Even in his disillusionment of that vast beehive activity of mundane steel and bloodthirsty trusts,

(Continued on page 14.)

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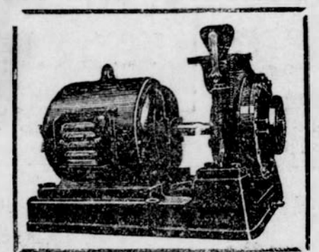

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A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi

HISTORY HAS BEEN MOSTLY A RECORD OF DOINGS OF THE POWERFUL AND GREAT WHO FORCED MILLIONS OF THEIR FELLOWMEN TO TOIL AND FIGHT AND DIE FOR THEM—TILL A LIBERATOR APPEARED ON THE ARENA OF LIFE

(By Proscos)

Man has existed on this planet for several hundred thousand years. He has struggled for food and the preservation of his race against innumerable odds. For thousands of years his struggles, his countless wanderings, his fierce battles with nature and his fellow men remain shrouded behind oblivion. Then came the dawn with the era of writing which began in Sumeria, Egypt and China. History has been mostly a record of the doings of the powerful and the great, the few who strutted on the platform of life whilst the millions toiled, and fought, and died. It is a tory of the struggle for power on land and sea, and those who led the people were men of arrogance, pride and power who dreamt of conquests, gold, and the gratification of their personal ambitions and desires. They cared little for the people who were more pawns in the game of life. The history of human tears, of the sweating limbs, of the victims of war and greed, few have cared to record, till the liberator appeared on the arena of life. The destined ones in all the lands toiled for mere existence—food, worn out clothes, and filthy shelters. They paid in toil and liberty their price for bread.

HELD DOWN BY THE STRONG.

A history of the early empires reveals that the common man had few hours of love and peace at home. He was always attacking or was attacked. The wandering nomads in Central Europe and Asia thirsted for the fruitful lands of the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Tarim and the Huang-Ho. The masters of the fertile plains burnt to possess lands which not their own, and to capture slaves to build the monuments of their power and pride. The poor man, the farmer and the artisan, yielded to the call of the strong man. For a time he was elated with his conquests, he plundered and he drank, he ordered and tortured the slaves, and he was himself later the captive and the victim. Desolation followed the wars, tyranny followed conquests, rebellions spread througout the lands to shatter the chains of slavery. Empires thus built their sepulchres in the graveyard of nations.

The common man was not only terrorised by his masters, but by the very Gods he worshipped. Baal and Marduk, Ammon Ra and Osiris, Zens, Jehvoha and Apollo, rose and fell, sharing the destinies of the war heroes. The Israelites took out their Ark of God to destroy the Phillistines, but Jehvoha deserted the chosen people of the land of Canaan. Ammon Ra, the God of Egypt, before whom the whole Mediterranean would shuddered, and who once declared a Rameses, the Great Pharaoh, the Son of Ra, bowed in mute submission before the Greek Alexander, and declared him master of the Land of the Nile. Ammon Ra cared little for the slaves who built the pyramids, and Jehvoha was mute when the Israel tribes were marched as slaves to Babylon. It was not for the Gods to protect the weak, they were meant to carry out the wills of Priests and Kings. Gods were impotent before the power of the Tyrant.

A MAN OF VISION

Slavery arose from war and conquest. Then amongst the slaves and the conquerors arose men who visioned and proclaimed a better world. They protested against the tyranny of the powerful and the rich, and they condemned the enslavement of the people by their masters. Thus arose the shepherd Amos and the philosopher Plato. For centuries these men have not ceased to come, and they have been the small silent light to illumine a darkened world. It is the purpose of these articles to speak of the thoughts of these great men from Amos and Plato to Lenin and Gandhi.

The history of the world opens in Sumeria and Egypt, round the Eastern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean, around the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Nile, where was the land of Canaan, and where later flourished the Phoenicians and the Phillistines. Sumeria was a city state with an ordered life, when Sargon, a wild leader of the Akkadians, took the city. He learnt the arts of the people, when the Amorites attacked, and under Hamurabi (2,100 B.C.) laid the foundation of Babylon, on the Euphrates. Another people, the Assyrians built Nineveh on the Tigris. There followed centuries of bitter war between these two, when the common people must have been emotionally aroused for supremacy and power by leaders who could not settle themselves to more peaceful pursuits. Slavery was found in the roots of the Babylonian society, and its horrors and cruelty were only to be surpassed by Rome two centuries before Caesar. Whole tribes were attacked and deported to Babylon to work as slaves and build that "Glory which was of Babylon."

So likewise was built the glory of Egypt. The thirty-one dynasties of Egypt leave behind more than three thousand years of exploitation and enslavement of millions of people. The first four emperors left an organised state with a nobility on the banks of the Nile. One has to imagine hundreds of people alongside a rope, with warriors with long whips about them, dragging one of those stones of the Gizeh pyramid with its seven hundred feet walls during the Fourth Dynasty (3700 B.C.), to picture the horrors perpetrated on captives brought from far off lands by the great Pharaohs. Feudalism began in Egypt. The slaves now had to till the beautiful gardens on the Nile. The priesthood of Ammon Ra, cloaked behind the sanctity of a mighty god, and custodian of the mystic wisdom, lived on the toil of thousands of slaves who worked in those monasteries of corruption and vice. Slaves worked the prosperous copper and turquoise mines of the earliest monarchs.

GANG-SLAVERY IN EGYPT

Fortunes must have turned when the Hyksos conquered the Egyptians. The old tyrants must have become slaves of their new masters. Then followed a period of righteousness and rebellions, the outsiders had to be driven back. Slogans of Freedom and Deliverance must have been shouted by the sons of those who thrived on slavery. When the Hyksos disappeared, a worst period set in. Slavery appeared in

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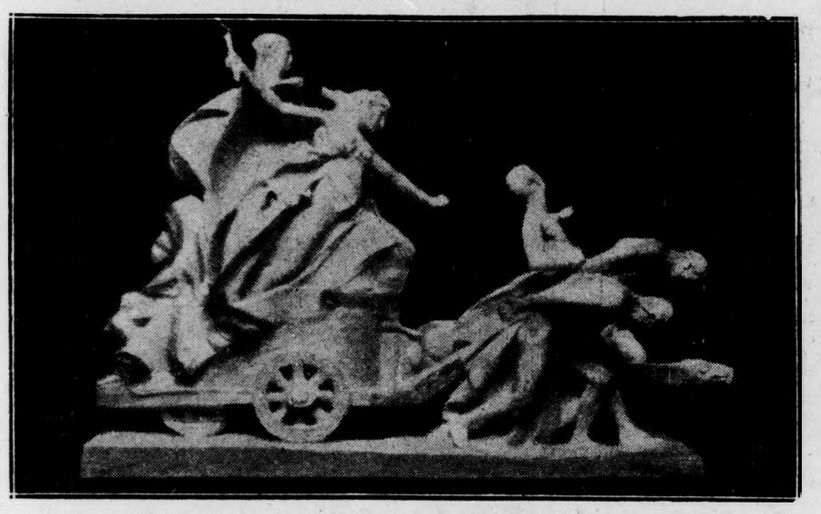
"THE DESPOTIC AGE"



Isidore Konti, the American sculptor, has, in the spirited sculptural group, shown with great effect the whip-hand of power driving mercilessly the slaves yoked to the chariot-wheels of enthroned authority.

A DOUBLE PERSPECTIVE

(Continued from page 13.)

he had remembered his Whitman and felt the glamour and call of a new land in grip of new experiments. Of course, coming from a different land, he had seen that the time-pace was different and India had a message for this feverish 'cauldron of races' called America, the message of Gandhi and Vivekananda; and of the great grandeur of equality, i.e., Islam, in which there is no place for colour prejudice or social inequality.

Even in the romance of machinery and human energy which ride falls like the Niagara for human usage, he felt there was Babitism mixed with Social Service, that even in the philanthropic self-made kings of industry, he saw conscience money spent for the life, liberty and happiness of man, but life had a narrower connotation, liberty was limited, and happiness was for the few. In his unemployed hours in India he judged America more charitably. American text-books may not be ideal, but they were better than no texts at all for millions of his uneducated countrymen. Chicago may be bad enough in some of its aspects, but certainly it was better than Parel or Frere Road, where dirt dallied with vice, ignorance with poverty, any American jail was better than our tenements and if there was lynching and political dishonesty and bribery and yellow journalism, there were also vast organisations to educate the mind and to alleviate human misery. There was a vast curiosity to learn, to know, to send missions in foreign lands to unearth their treasures, to study MAN.

GLIMPSES OF INDIA'S MISSION.

We need not wonder that when he met his friend Lokmanya, from his own college in America, he was glad. Their hearts had throbbed to the same thoughts of motherland in distant America, memories of half-starved villages, of pathetic disunities which looked so small in face of this vast self-conscious national activity of building and building and building with brick and mortar and steel to house, to shelter, to feed, to educate, the sick, ignorant and the poor. There was nothing like it happening in fettered India, and Lokmanya and Jalaludin realised it. You cannot simply dream and speculate or squabble when men are dying and people go half-starved. They could not dream of being communal Mahomedans and Hindus confronted as they were by a strange civilization and by a people who knew them as Indians. They were amidst people who walked with a straight spine. There were occasions when they had moments of bliss, when they had glimses of India in a book on Gandhi in a bookshop or when they saw "Gems" from their past in American museums, some marble carving, some God from a temple or some Rajput painting. They also realised that in this great orchestration of modern sounds of jazz and iron, India's music was different, their country had a different message, lived in a different plane, that all this noise in America may not be the last word in judging human happiness, and love and God are not necessarily in Broadway.

So, after returning to this country Omar sighed for organization and energy and the intense social activities of the States, he felt that India had a mission, a mission not only of highly evolved personalities like Gandhi or her ancient sages, but of a more democratic nature—something more human, more sunny, something that si Eastern, wwhere goodness is not socialised and is not a habit, a municipal regulation, where the social purpose is not dominated by the policeman's baton, where nationalism is sacred and non-violent, where love of land and liberty do not thrive on espionage, and poison-gas and international deceptions and hypocricy, where life's every step and every move is tabooed with conventions and class prejudices, where God is Mammon—a world of cut-throat nationalism of advertisement hoardings and soul-killing rivalry of capital and labour.

WEST—FOR MECHANICAL

The West was too cold, too mechanical, too machine-made for human postures, for sweet human contacts. Everything was precise, clean, arranged, the flower shop near the butchers with carcases hanging outside. Of course, there were societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but not any for the prevention of cruelty to men, even butterflies were preserved like postage stamps, with pins running through their little bodies. In the frock-coat and the top-hat and the starched collar, there was a funereal manifestation of something limited, successful, parochial. In his own and the graces were less mechanical and more natural, the woman did not walk like manequins, nature is less harsh, the houses were not like boxes, a curtained monotony of numbers and squares, but something more in tune with human nature, and God, whom he called Allah though divided into thousand idols and facets, seemed to be nearer to men. In the hearts of men or in their minds there was about his countrymen a mystic consciousness of the presence of God—who are not mere worshippers of a distant crucified Son of God, of the hated race of Israel, whose children are in the Ghettos—but his fellow-country men seemed to be moving and living in His Being, whose souls seemed to be so near their hills and trees—but that did not blind him to the more mundane social ideals of the West.

GRAMMAR AT HEAVEN'S GATE

The controversy on "It's me," reminds a correspondent of "John O' London's Weekly" of a story at present going round Australia. Have you heard it?

St. Peter was on duty at the Gate when he heard a knock.

"Who's that?" challenged Peter.

"It's me," answered a voice.

"That'll be Michael Brien," observed Peter as he opened the Gate. And sure enough it was.

Presently there was another knock at the entrance—a timid one this time.

"Who's that?" inquired Peter.

"It's I," said the voice.

"Another of those wretched schoolteachers," said Peter.

NATURAL GOLD "FLOWERS"

Solid gold "flowers," formed by crystallization of gold like "ice-flowers" on a window pane in cold weather, have been found at the City Deep Gold Mine, near Johannesburg, at a depth of 5,700 feet.

Although of very small economic importance, part of this mineralogical curiosity has been sent to the Natural History Section at South Kensington Museum in London. A portion was also given to the Witwatersrand University and another portion was retained by the Gold Mining Company.

CLEMENT EPHRAIMOVITCH VOROSHILOV

(Continued from page 13.)

ently the Red Army is now absolutely independent of foreign countries in all its technical needs.

Voroshilov in his speech to the 17th Communist Party Congress stated that the Red Army had reached a higher level in mechanization than the army of Great Britain, considered to be the most highly mechanized army in Europe.

SOVIET AIR FORCES.

Under the direct auspices of Voroshilov the aviation of the Soviet Union has attained second place in world aviation. Much attention is also being paid to chemical means of warfare. He has personally arranged numerous manoeuvres to display the military preparedness of the army, navy, and air-fleet.

He developed and greatly improved the work and organisation of "A soaviakhim"—a society organized for the promotion of the preparedness of the people in defence work—increasing its membership till the present number enrolled is 12,000,000 persons.

To-day as the result of the tireless work of Voroshilov, with the closest participation of Joseph Stalin, the Red Army has become one of the most advanced and up-to-date armies of the world.

Clem Voroshilov, though a War Commissar, is extremely human and kind of nature. Once, before opening an attack on an army of enemies, he addressed his soldiers: "You have no right to touch the public property. You must not molest the civil population in any way. Treat the prisoners-of-war mercifully and humanely; after all they are human beings."

His famous pastime is the reading of classics, old and contemporary; his favourite writers are Gogol, Nekrasov, Pushkin, Lermantov, Chehhov, Tolstoy, and Maxim Gorky. When he was at the Front he would frequently gather his subordinates about him and read to them aloud.

Being one of the organizers of the cavalry, he knows horses very well, and loves them. He always instructs his soldiers to treat them humanely. Once, during a march, Voroshilov noticed a Red Army man beating his horse for no reason. He ordered the soldier arrested on the spot to be imprisoned for 20 days. Another time Voroshilov saw a horse, horribly overloaded, fall into a stream. Only its nostrils and ears were out of the water. It could hardly breathe when Voroshilov came to its rescue. He unloosed the loads and with much difficulty managed to save the drowning horse.

He is the best sharp-shooter in the entire U.S.S.R. In his honour there is a pin given out to all workers and students who fulfill a certain shooting norm in target practice, called the Voroshilov Shooting Pin.

DECORATIONS.

At various times, for services rendered the Workers' Republic, he has been awarded orders and medals—Order of the Red Banner and others. In all he has been awarded seven Orders, more than any other living man in the Soviet Union.

In private life, the Commissar of War is as simple as he was in his childhood and youth when he had to wander about the country in search of work. The Kremlin Palace holds no attractions for him. He wants to lead the life of a plain and simple worker. People have seen him in knickerbockers fishing in the vicinity of Moscow; singing the Ukrainian folksongs in the pine forests of Moscow. He is at the theatre and at the concert as often as he can manage.

The War Commissar is a strong, well-built, healthy, middle-aged man with grayish hair and a youthful smile on his face. During the summer he can be seen rowing or driving an automobile, at which he is an expert. In the winter he goes out of the city with his friends ski-ing and skating. At his work-desk he is serious and strict in his demands. But off duty, he is mild-natured and polite.

Voroshilov is one of the closest colleagues of Stalin. Together they fought on the fields of actual battle. Together they fought Trotsky. Together they are building Socialism. This latter is the most important reason for their close friendship.

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World of Science

Music Beyond Skill Of Ablest Human Singer

Prima Donnas Cannot Equal Virtuosity Of Best Bird Songsters

When enthusiastic opera habitues say of a 'prima donna' that "she sang like a bird" they do the lady far too much honour and belittle the bird. The experiments that Professor M. Metfessel, of the University of Southern California's department of psychology, has been making with the nightingale, the European mocking bird, the chaffinch, the garden warbler, the canary and the canary-finch reveal a technical virtuosity that no operatic star could even remotely approach.

Musicians have been aware of all this. But they were unable to do more than translate into the conventional notation the thrills and roulades, the twitterings and warblings of the bird musicians. To reproduce their scores in sound was worse than trying to re-create Booth's Hamlet by the mere reading of Shakespeare's lines. It is possible to set down the actual words spoken by an actor, but the rise and fall of his voice, the staccato of his injections, the moan of his despair can never be reproduced in printer's ink. It is equally hopeless to write down a correct musical score of a bird's full-throated melody.

So Professor Metfessel invented an electra-mechanical way of recording the songs of caged warblers and thus obtaining something which he could study at his leisure scientifically. He calls his method "strobophotography." What he does is to record a bird's song on a film in the manner made familiar by talking-pictures, but with the difference that he plots pitches and time intervals as he records.

In this photographic sound track we have in all their perfection the odd intervals, subtle turns, twists, intonations, quavers, trills, tremolos, slurs that constitute the unpremediated art of the prima donna of the trees. A fine record has been obtained of the European-mocking bird, with its almost continually changing pitch and its range of three octaves. Professor Metfessel can assure you that a canary's chirps (notes that come in pairs) begin at the rate of twenty-seven times a second, drop off in rate to three a second in the seventh second, and that there are trill-like effects in the sixth and slurs elsewhere. "Such performances are impossible by human voices and whistles," he remarks.

So with the rapid trills and warbles of all birds. They are beyond the skill of the ablest human singer. Did you ever hear a garden warbler singing double notes with beats whenever the two notes interferes? No opera star can do it. Listen to the nightingale trilling at the rate of sixty pairs of notes a second. The average human throat is good for about seven times a second. And so it goes, with noises and tweets rapidly alternating to produce effects that are the despair of composers.—"New York Times."

LONDON'S NEW "SANCTUARY LANES"

Mr. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P. the new British Minister of Transport inaugurated last month the new system of "sanctuary lanes" for pedestrians in London when he visited various areas. Under the new ruling pedestrians have the right to hold up traffic and immediately a pedestrian steps on the herringbone marking all vehicular traffic must stop. Photo shows Mr. Belisha inaugurating the new system in Mile End.

SOVIET'S ARMY OF "JUMPERS"

Some of the thousands of working men and women of Soviet Russia who are devoting their leisure time to parachute jumping: They are seen here lined up ready to go aloft at the first aerial display of the year in Moscow. (Sovfoto.)

WOMEN OF YUGOSLAVIA No. II.

Queen Sets Patriotic Example By Returning To Traditional National Costumes

(BY DR. BERA CRASSI.)

The women of Yugoslavia have an extremely well-organised society of workers, known as the Sisters of Serbia with branches in almost all the towns of the kingdom. The Queen is the grand President of this society which has done so much in the recent past and is doing so much in the present to fight disease by making the women of the country hygiene-conscious. Orphans have been taken charge of by this society of women, and the children divided into classes, homes have been found for many of these little ones, while others are being taught to cook, sew, launder, embroider and in other ways to make themselves useful citizens of the future.

The women of Yugoslavia hold their national conferences and bind themselves by oath to work first for national union. Knowing, as they do, that the Yugoslav nation is made up of three great parts, namely, the Serbs or eastern Yugoslavs, the Croats or central Yugoslavs and the Slovenens or Western Yugoslavs, each with their separate cultural history and development, the women of the country very wisely recognise that lack of utter cohesion might spell disaster.

So far the women of Yugoslavia have not asked for the right to vote. No doubt, when the time is ripe, they will claim what is their due, and one is inclined to believe that they will not meet a denial. They have the right to enter all professions except the army and navy and have to their credit a famous engineer. There is no doubt that the men of the kingdom greatly approve of the work done by their women for the national good, indeed, they are proud of the achievements of the sisters of Serbia and make no secret of the admiration they entertain for the high ideals and untiring work of the society.

Owing to the present tendency to return to the use of national costumes instead of adopting the newest trends of fashion, a gathering of women presents a colourful and interesting picture; for a Montenegrin may top her toilette with a black and red circular cap, this cap being the symbol of long centuries of bloodshed and sorrow, past but not forgotten in spite of the fact that Montenegro is now a happy portion of the new Kingdom of Yugoslavia. A Croat would don the many voluminous skirts of starched fine white linen with richly embroidered blouse and silk kerchief, the blouse so like those which have captured the hearts of women-buyers in Paris, "peasant blouses" the uninitiated call them. The return to national dress is the result of the Queen's having appeared at functions in the traditional costumes of Yugoslavia's provinces, a lead which was quickly followed by women all over the Kingdom, most of them women who had never worn the national dress before Her Majesty started the trend.

In the years that are to come when Yugoslavia looks back upon her history she will read in her story's pages of the courage of her daughters, of their generous assistance and uncomplaining patience in the days of the New Kinggdom and will count them among her treasures in that day when she makes up her jewels.

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PINK AND BLUE MOSQUITOS

Dyed Artificially They May Yeild New Facts To Scientists

There are half a dozen stations in the country where entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture turn atomizers on captive mosquitos. The experimenters are not trying to test the efficacy of some new insecticide but simply to dye the mosquitos with eosine (strong pink) or methylene blue. This done, the insects are released to dry off and fly whither their fancy or their thirst for blood will urge them.

Behind the spraying with dyes—no mean trick considering the ease with which a delicate insect can be drowned by what is to him a pelting rain—lies a deep scientific purpose. How far do mosquitos travel from their homes—slimy pools and stagnant puddles? How long do they live? In what places do they prefer to lay their eggs? In a word, it is the object of all this spraying to pry into the private life of the mosquito.

A good deal has already been learned. One specimen was still buzzing about 104 days after a shower bath of methylene blue. He and his tinted pals may reveal much that will make it easier to combat malaria.—"New York Times."

LUNAR RAINBOWS

Seen On Several Nights In California

Observers at Yosemite National Park reported lunar rainbows on several nights immediately preceding the full moon this April.

They are not often seen, according to naturalists, for only during a limited time each spring is there the coincidence of brilliant moonlight and heavy spray from many waterfalls which tumble over cliffs thousands of feet high into the valley's depths. The great sheets of spray, hundreds of feet high, are perfect refractors for the moonbeams during a portion of the night.

Lunar rainbows are said to occur only in a few places, including Yellowstone National Park, Hawaii, and Little America, where they shine in a mist peculiar to the antarctic.

NEW DEATH RAY

To the numerous announcements in recent years of the invention of death-dealing rays must now be added one which seems to deserve more serious attention than its predecessors. Dr. Nikola Tesla, the well-known electrical inventor with 900 patents to his credit, has announced his invention, the "death beam," which, he says, can instantly kill an army at a considerable distance and can bring aeroplanes down from the sky. No details have yet been announced of this invention which Tesla revealed on his seventy-eighth birthday.

Tesla says his invention can be used on land only in a defensive form, since it requires a very large installation of heavy machinery such as could not be moved. He thinks, however, that it would be feasible to equip battleships with his device and that such battleships would make all other types of naval vessels and seaplanes useless.

HUMAN BODY REACTS TO COLOUR

Control Of Bodily Functions Claimed By Colour Combinations On Eyes

Dr. Aleck S. Cameron of the Northern Illinois College of Optometry and president of Cameron Surgical Speciality Company, Chicago, exhibited on July 2 before the American Optometrical Association's annual convention instrument which controlled certain physical, chemical, physiological and psychological actions of the human body.

The instrument, known as the amblyc-syntonizer, works by the application to the eyes of colour frequencies. It was developed as a result of research by Dr. Riley Spitler of Eaton, Ohio. It employs and filters only colours within the visible range of the spectrum—or visible to the human eye.

Control of the segment of the brain known as the thalamic area, which is responsible for all human actions, is what the instrument is capable of, according to Dr. Cameron. He said through optical applications of certain colour frequencies or combinations, constipation could be definitely relieved within 10 minutes and corrected within a short time.

Other colour combinations induce lachrymous excretions, induce activity or sluggishness or correct to a point of normalcy either of the latter two.

Light from a 40-watt lamp is projected through a ground glass screen which filters combinations of seven colours, scientifically arrived at and the reactions to which are definitely known.

The colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. The patient's Chin is placed on a small rest a few inches from the opening of a two-foot chamber. He looks at the screen through which the colours are filtered to the eyes. These filtered colours have an effect on the thalamic area, and from reactions diagnoses can be made and human defects corrected.

Dr. Cameron explained the device has led to correcting eyesight in days when formerly months were necessary. Humans have been classified in three types by this new technique—"syntonic," the more or less normal beings; "pyknic", stodgy and mentally sluggish; "asthenic," pale with short, pointed features, quick talking, snappy and mentally alert.

Through syntonic applications the sections of the nervous system can be balanced. Dr. Cameron said.—"Montreal Gazette."

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

(Continued from page 14)

its worst forms. There were strikes against bad food, but their heroic leaders were suppressed. It was to escape this slavery, that the young Moses led his people away from Egypt where had come the twelve sons of Israel when a famine darkened the land of Canaan. Slaves were used in mines, canals, to build wells, to cultivate the fields, in short to do all the toils of daily life. And the services were performed in conditions of horrible slavery, where there was no justice, no mercy, and no rights but unmitigated cruelty. Gang slavery was introduced to do the heavy jobs, to cultivate the gardens of the Pharaohs and to build the canals and the pyramids. The custom of purchasing soldiers to fight the long wars of conquests prevailed in Babylon, Sumeria and Egypt.

The early empires needed artisans, the masons and the stone carvers, and these were all captive slaves. Such artisan slaves existed in Crosseus, Egypt, Babylon and Assyria. The worker in the world first appeared in chains, and has remained in chains ever since.

The slavery which began in land spread to the seas. The galleys of the Hellenic tribes, of the Phoenicians, the Egyptians, and the Persians were manned by slaves. Some of them were chained to the oars and were cast into the seas, when they could pull the oars no longer.

In those long centuries of the Despotic Age there may have been revolts. There may have been heroes whose tongues were for ever silenced because they dared the whips and the chains; but their stories, barring stray references, remain unrecorded in history. They remain, silent martyrs unknown to the ages which have gone by. The slave had no tongue, he dared not speak. His voice was muzzled by tyranny. It is unlikely that many could have dared to face a certain and immediate death to protest against what was daily occurrence in every land. He must have lived in utter helplessness, where it was better to yield in mute submission than rise in open revolt.

HOPE FOR ISRAEL.

The first stray rays of the coming dawn seem to have appeared amongst the Israelite tribes. God had whispered into the ears of Abraham that his children shall one day people the land of Canaan (Mesopotamia). Then followed the exile into Egypt as a famine spread in the land. The long years of slavery in Egypt ended as Moses led his people to the sourse of the Red Sea where he founded Jerusalem. There he gave the word of God to his people, and proclaimed his Laws on the Mount of Sinai. The Israelites then fought and were defeated by the Phillistines. Jehova had to be forsaken, and the tribes were defeated in turn by the Moabites, Canaanites, Midianites, and the Phillistines. The voice of God remained unfulfilled. At this period when Joshua, Ruth, Gideon and Sampson were hailed as heroes, the Israelites were ruled by Judges. The tribes were completely defeated by the Phillistines at Ebnezer, and even the Ark of God was taken. The people were filled with despair and they approached Samuel, their wise Judge, and asked him to give them a King. Samuel was not in favour of kings, but the people were insistent, and he gave them a King, saying:

"This will be the manner of the king that shall reign over you. He will take your sons, and appoint them for himself, for his chariot, and to be his horsemen ..... and he will set them to till his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war ..... And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, ... and give them to his servants ..... and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you on that day." Samuel perhaps never knew how soon his prophecy was to be fulfilled, not merely among the Israelites, but amongst all those nations who had a king.

The three kings—Saul, David and Solomon—could do nothing to revive the despairing Jews. Solomon "the wise" revived for a while the broken Jerusalem. But he was a tyrant and he oppressed his people. The people of the North, overburdened by taxation, broke away and for a while there were bitter wars between Israel and Judah. The Assyrians now rose into power, and Egypt wanted to invade Babylon. Between these two mighty powers Jerusalem was taken and destroyed. The Israelites went as captives to Babylon.

A NEW TYRANNY.

Now began a new tyranny in the world. Cyrus the Great took Crosseus, Lydia and Babylon. Cambysus took Egypt and made room for Darius the Mede, the builder of the Persian Empire. Before his Empire dreams fell Macedonia, Tyre and Sidon. A mighty navy invaded Athens. For the first time Athens and Sparta combined, and the Greeks were invincible. Now the crime of exploitation. Corruption set in, the power of Persia began to dwindle, Syria, the Medes and the Egyptians rebelled and rebellion spread to every colony. After a time the Persian Empire vanished to taste the bitter fruits of Imperialistic greed.

The Persians had allowed the Israelites to return to Jerusalem. Adversity had chastened them, and they had shared the then prevailing spirit of Babylonian learning. They no more dreamt of conquests. At this time came their great historian, the prophet Ezekiel. He declared the Israelites to be the chosen people of the earth, and Jehova the greatest of all the gods. Sumerians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Amorites, Moabites, Phoenicians, and even some Arabs and Mongolians flocked round the throne of Jehova. At this time there were born amongst the Israelites a number of men who came to be known as the prophets. These were not learned scholars, but good men who preached the simple Truths. Amongst them was born a shepherd named Amos, and he was followed by Hosea and Isaiah.

With these men the world began a new page. For the first time we hear of voices openly denouncing the tyranny of the rich and the powerful and extolling the virtues of poverty and work. It is the purpose of these articles, to picture the struggle of two warring classes from Amos to Lenin, and to portray the lives of these great men, who with great ideas together with a strong personal character and discipline carried on the torch of liberty for the toiling masses.

(To Be Continued.)

TWO TYPES OF DIAMOND

R. Robertson, J. J. Fox, and A. E. Martin have discovered that two types of diamond exist. They may be differentiated by their absorption of infra-red rays. Diamonds of the first type absorb three groups of infra-red rays, while those of the second type absorb only two of these groups. It is definitely proved that the difference is not due to impurities. Twenty-five diamonds were investigated. Nearly all of them were white. Those of the first type had almost perfect faces, whereas those of the second type show fine fluting and possess a laminar structure. The two types have the same refractive index, specific gravity, and other physical qualities. The discovery may assist the recognition of stones. For instance, if two diamonds proved to be of the different types, they could not both have been cut from a common original stone. This information might be a commercial value.

"Father's Favourites"

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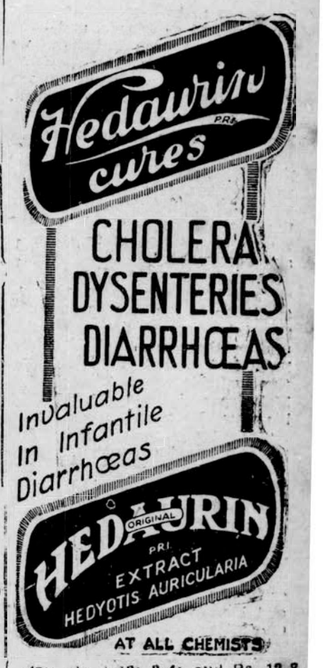

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY AUGUST 5, 1934

Mahatma Out To Battle With Violence In Bengal

Outlines Future Plan Of Action

"I Am In No Hurry To Find Myself In Prison"

Hopes To Continue Harijan Work & Constructive Programme

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, August 4.

Mahatma Gandhi granted an important interview jointly to the "Hindu" of Madras and the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi yesterday, the subjects covered by the interview being his immediate programme, the Congress Election Campaign, Bengal Terrorism, and satisfactory conclusion of the Harijan tour.

On being asked if he was not in a position to say what his programme will be in the near future, Gandhiji replied:—

"I am in no hurry to find myself in a prison. On the contrary, I shall try to avoid it tothe best of my ability, if it becomes possible for me to avoid imprisonment for any length of time. I hope I will be able to devote it undoubtedly to the continuation of Harijan work and the rest of constructive programme of the Working Committee, for I swear by that programme, and I am positive that if we are to mount freedom through really non-violent means the workers will have to qualify themselves for such constructive work and devote themselves whole-heartedly to it throughout.

Mainly Responsible.

"I am mainly responsible for the coming into being of the Congress Parliamentary Board. I have always insisted that it is the least part of the National programme. It will be useless in terms of Swaraj without the backing of a constructive programme, not on mere paper, but in solid substantial. If God enables me to do so, I hope to be able to show the marvellous potency of the Working Committee's resolution on Swadeshi passed at Benares.

Congress Split.

Asked about the split between the Congress Working Committee and Pundit Malaviya, and Aney, Mahatma Gandhi replied: "You may call it split if you like. In spite of the herculean efforts on either side to prevent the parting, we saw that there were fundamental differences which were not to be overcome, and we have parted as friends, and hope to remain as such although we might be fighting.

"Indeed I am not without hope that the fight would be avoided. How it should be I do not know. How it can be, I do know. I have submitted my proposals to Pundit Malaviyaji. If it comes to anything, it will have to go to the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board. I have no power whatsoever to come to any agreement."

Rumour Contradicted.

Gandhiji gave a summary contradiction to the rumour to which the interviewers drew his attention that he and Vallabhbhai Patel had agreed to divide half the available seats with Pundit Malaviya and those representing his view. He said:

"Indeed any such division will be a betrayal of trust after all the Working Committee's resolution enunciates a very big principle. If the members of the Working Committee had no confidence in the correctness of their position they would have been wrong to lose the co-operation of such men as Pundit Malaviyaji, and Mr. Aney on the Working Committee.

No Surrender.

The Parliamentary Board have, therefore to work out a comprehensive resolution to the White Paper and the Communal Award to its fullest extent, and know, as also demonstrate, the efficiency of all its parts. That surely cannot be done by surrender of half of the available seats to the representatives of view, for which Pundit Malaviyaji stands.

I would, therefore, urge the public to discount all rumours. Pundit Malaviya is a seasoned servant of the Nation. He is amongst one of the very few of the oldest of Congressmen with with an unbroken record of brilliant service and sacrifice.

"I have no manner of doubt that he will do nothing to undermine the Congress influence, whether they put up a fight or it becomes possible, as I hope it will be, to come to an honourable understanding. But let me not anticipate."

When Retire From Congress.

Gandhiji was asked whether those Congressmen whose views coincided with Pandit Malaviya should retire from the Congress Committees, he replied: "Personally I do not think so. A disciplinary action in such matters can only extend to Bodies corresponding to the Central Working Committee. Thus the provincial Congress Committee have members who may represent Pandit Malaviya's point of view, and advocate it in the press or on platform, without being considered guilty of indiscipline, even as members of the All-India Congress Committee expressing, their views opposed to those held by the Working Committee.

Should Not Criticise.

"If any of the members has no faith in the programme he should retire from the Executive, but so long as he is in it he may not criticise the programme either in the press or on the platform. This is the view I have always held. Any other attitude will break to pieces any organisation."

When asked if it was likely if he would devote more time to tackling the Terrorist problem, Gandhiji replied: "Indeed I am a determined opponent of the cult of violence. Not a day passes when I do not do or think something about this question, which is one of life and death to me. But I would like to do ever so much more than I am able to at the present. For that however, I need help from outside both Indian and English Official and Non-official.

The Kingdom of Non-Violence.

The cult of violence is not going to die easily. I entertain no extravagant dreams about the establishment of a Kingdom of Non-violence on Earth. If I get the atmosphere for work that I

(Continued on page 7.)

Shriyut Gijubhai (extreme right) of Dakshinamurti Bhavan, Bhavnagar, and a staunch advocate of the Montessori method in child education is seen here inspecting Harijan children in the Bombay Improvement Chawls at Bellasis Road, Bombay.

Bhai Parmanand's Charge Against Gandhiji

Responsibility For Working Committee Resolution On Award

(From Our Spec. Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Bhai Parmanand has released to-day the brief correspondence between himself and Gandhiji on the Subject of the Communal Award.

Bhai Parmanand says: "The inevitable split has occurred. I cannot help congratulating Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney on the strength of their courage of conviction and their decision to form or revive the old Nationalist Party. Hindus were feeling so bitter against the Communal Award and this feeling asserted itself in the stand these two Hindu leaders put up at Benares."

"CAMOUFLAGE."

The Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award is nothing but camouflage. It is said by the Working Committee that they cannot reject the Communal Award because Mahomedans favour it and they cannot accept the Communal Award because Hindus and Sikhs are opposed to it. I think exactly the same thing can be said about the White Paper scheme.

"MAHATMA RESPONSIBLE."

Thus it becomes unintelligible how the Working Committee can make their opposition to the White Paper as a plank in their election fight. Their argument supporting the resolution amounts to nothing but a quibbling of words. But for Mahatma Gandhi the decision would have been entirely different. Gandhiji alone is responsible for this resolution and its consequences. It was in April that the rumour was afloat that Mahatma Gandhi as the result of certain Muslim influence expressed his willingness to accept the Communal Award. On the strength of this rumour, I addressed to him in April last the following letter. The letter begins.

JINNAH'S PROPOSAL.

"Revered Mahatmaji, I am given to understand on reliable authority that you have been exercising your mind for some time on the question of communal settlement. I am further told that you look with favour on the proposal made by Mr. Jinnah that is that the Communal Award should be accepted by Hindus for the time being unless some agreed substitute was found for the same and on that basis a joint fight be given to the Government against the White Paper.

"I do not know how far my report is accurate, but if it is so, I feel I must convey to you that it would further complicate matters and it would harm Hindus beyond measure without meaning any advantage to the country. My view of the present situation is that, Mr. Jinnah does not hold any influence with Mahomedans who are already committed to the White Paper. This view will probably be corroborated by eminent Nationalist Muslim leaders like Doctor Ansari. It will therefore bring us no substantial backing of Mahomedans in the fight against the White Paper and place Hindus in a very false position. I hope you will kindly pay due consideration to this view before coming to any final decision in the matter."

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

The following is the reply received from Gandhiji from Patna dated May 10:

"I have your personal letter. I have indeed been exercising my mind on the question of communal settlement. I have expressed nothing publicly but I do feel that the Communal Award can never be unsettled except by an agreement and agreement is impossible without the large-heartedness on our part."

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN HARIJAN

Mr. Hiraman Ambedkar Member Of Thana Municipality And Earnest Social Worker

The death occurred on saturday morning of Mr. Hiraman Kashiram Ambedkar a highly repected member of the Chembur (Harijan) community.

The late Mr. Hiraman began his career in a humble way as an unpaid candidate in the service of the G. I. P. Railway.

Within a period of 10 years he rose to the post of Assistant Head Foreman Wadi Bunder. As a result of his character and competance he propered from time to time and secured promotions from time to time till he became Head Foreman. In 1929 he was appointed to act as Goods Inspector and drew the highest salary of the Post from January 1933.

During his time in the department he admitted many of his own other depressed classes and won the appreciation of his subordinates.

He was a member of the District School Board and all the schools in Thana have been closed in his memory.

Mr. H'raman's father also served the Wadi Bunder yard as a watchman for several years. Mr. Hiraman was an earnest social worker. He leaves behind his widow, one son, two daughters and two younger brothers to mourn his loss.

GERMAN TO BECOME BUDDHIST MONK

Wishes To Spread Dharma In European Countries

COLOMBO, August 3.

A young German scholar, Mr. Guide Auster, will be visiting Ceylon shortly in order to enter the Buddhist monkhood.

Mr. Auster, writing to a Bhikku friend in Colombo, has expressed the wish of spreading the Dharma after entering the order of the Sangha, in European countries. Now on Full Moon Days, Mr. Auster lectures on Buddhism at the beautiful temple built by the late Dr. Dhalke in Berlin.—United Press.

MR. P. R. CADELL AND JUNAGAD

Will Return As Dewan Of State In October Next

Mr. S. P. Gheewala, Secretary to the Junagadh State Council, Junagadh writes:—

"With reference to the information published in the issue of your paper of 30th July last, that Mr. P. R. Cadell is going to Jodhpur State on the expiry of his leave, I am directed to state that this information is absolutely incorrect.

'Mr Cadell will on expiry of his leave in October next return to the Junagadh State and continue as Dewan of the State.

Magic Of Miraben Draws Admiring Crowds

She Will Visit Lancashire To Expose Die-Hards

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 28.

(By Air Mail).

When candidates at the different parliamentary by-elections have been complaining that they do not get audiences to hear their election speeches and other harangues, the gathering at the Lancaster Gate on last Monday evening was a very happy contrast. Rarely have I noticed such a large audience at a London meeting on a summer evening, particularly at a meeting convened to discuss Indian affairs. But that was the magic of Miraben, who recently came to town after visiting Birmingham and other industrial places.

Miraben addressed a mixed gathering of Indians, Englishmen and other Continental friends, who had flocked together to obtain first hand information,—reliable and authentic,—on India in general but Mahatma Gandhi and the Government's White Paper constitution in particular.

The English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi looked quite cheerful and robust in her belief that the British masses will not fail to realise that India deserves better at their hands. That is why, I believe, she took the earliest opportunity to tell the audience, which had met under the auspices of the Friends of India, that in the long run, it was not the Government but the people themselves who would be influencing the Government in regard to India's political future.

Miraben narrated the experiences of her visits to different industrial places in England during the last few weeks. She was convinced that there was ample sympathy and intelligent understanding of the Indian problem among the working class people of Great Britain. She had talked to people in Birmingham, Warsall and other industrial places. She had told them of the difference in the life of the Indian working class man and in the life of the working class man of this country.

PICTURE OF INDIA.

In a touching speech, Miraben made a pointed contrast to the one time wealthy villages of India before the advent of the British with the present day India where the villages were nothing but poverty-stricken. The audience gasped as she reminded it of the grim fact that one-fifth of the human race was in starvation in India. She was ashamed that such a state of thing should exist side by side with a wealthy British Empire which was aiming at still greater prosperity for the British people.

Referring to ancient India, Miraben emphasised that India was a land of great culture, had produced great men and women, as she was producing them even to-day. She also referred to India's handicrafts, of her art, poetry, and other supremacy in all walks of life. That reminded her to tell the audience, the British section in particular, of how Britain deprived India of her very ancient handicrafts—the beautiful calicoes and Muslins. Instead of allowing India, she said, to carry on her handloom trade, Britain, alas, introduced machinery and with it took to India, through the East India Company, raw cotton and pattern books. That resulted in the inevitable competition between hand loom and machinery which ultimately destroyed the only hope of the Indian villagers of their subsidiary occupation of plying the spinning wheel and weaving. Thus 75 per cent. of the Indian population which had found spinning wheel and weaving an essential part of their life was robbed of its legitimate occupation, without any other subsidiary occupation in its place. Not only that, the people had, in addition, to bear the burden of land tax, a huge expenditure on Army and an extensive Civil Service.

R. T. C. FAILURE.

Touching the immediate political issues, Miraben declared that the Round Table Conference failed in its objective because the Government had packed it with its own nominees, instead of the elected representatives of the people of India. That was why, she declared, the White Paper, which was the product of the proceedings of the Round Table Conferences, was not going to produce contentment or peace in India. The Indian National Congress had made its position clear on that issue by declaring that the elected representatives of the people of India should be called upon to frame a constitution for the future Government of India, as possible, as suggested by the Congress, through the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, which was the most democratic instrument to register the wishes of the 350 million people of India.

Of course, Miraben knew that she would be asked "After all, what then?" Her only answer to such a question was well given by Mahatma Gandhi himself who, in the words of Jesus Christ, had declared that "One step enough for me." Such a belief of an Indian mind was far better, according to Miraben, that of the Western mind which was always anxious to look ahead and have everything cut and dry. In a gentle tone, Miraben added "To have everything cut and dry was like trying to anticipate God."

Having had encouraging response to what she had been preaching to British men and women, Miraben said her next visit would be to the West of England to be followed with a visit to Lancashire and Scotland. She was very keen to visit Lancashire because 'There may be a time ahead when Lancashire's diehards will be holding on to India with the same grimness but there will be no blood coming out. There will only be the expense incurred in holding on."

Miraben then touched upon the life of Mahatma Gandhi. She said that recently he had reduced his physical requirements and was living more and more on the inner voice. To those of his critics who called him unconsistent, her reply was Gandhiji was a man of God. "This is true," added Miraben, who quoted Mahatmaji's words on the eve of her leave-taking of him prior to her departure from India "I do not stand for India's freedom, I stand for truth." People might put any interference on Mahatmaji's statement but Miraben knew what he was driving at. She knew that as a man of God, he meant to say that he stood for India's freedom only in as much as it was truth.

CHOLERA VICTIMS IN CHICACOLE JAIL

BERHAMPORE (Ganjam) Aug. 4

News has been received here of outbreak of cholera in the Sub Jail at Chicacole, resulting in the death of two prisoners.

Other prisoners were transfered to other jails in the District.—United Press.

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